HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,124—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBL...
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing, 1904, Saturday, 2 p.m. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Mar. | MACEDONIA | 10,001 | ..... | ..... |
| 26th " | ORIENTAL | 5,284 | AUSTRALIA | 6,901 |
| 2nd Apl. | CALEDONIA | 7,558 | ..... | ..... |
| 9th " | PENINSULAR | 5,284 | OCEANA | 6,910 |
| 16th " | EGYPT | 7,912 | ..... | ..... |
| 23rd " | ORIENTAL | 6,934 | MONGOLIA | 8,500 |
| 30th " | ARABIA | 7,903 | ..... | ..... |
| 7th May | PENINSULAR | 5,284 | CHINA | 7,912 |
| 14th " | MOLDAVIA | 9,777 | ..... | ..... |
| 21st " | ORIENTAL | 5,831 | HIMALAYA | 6,898 |
| 28th " | PERSIA | 7,951 | ..... | ..... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports on route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE DE LA CIOTAT | 6,630 | Fiaschi | 24th Mar. 1904. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,259 | Guionnet | 21st Apr. 1904. |
| NERA | 5,576 | Chevallier | 19th May 1904. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marrantetti, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Apr. 1904. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,191 | 1st May 1904. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st June 1904. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| GORITIA | C. de Bretfeld | 3,106 | 19th Mar. 1904 |
| AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 7,588 | 20th Apr. " |
| *† SILESIA | L. de Stabil | 5,158 | 20th Apr " |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 435. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | T. Rassevich | 4,763 | 30th Mar. 1904. |

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bundor Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 22nd March, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 12th March, 1904.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S.S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.
For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow St.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
(Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 4,530 | O. Canepa | 15th Mar. 1904. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,550 | M. Saporiti | 15th Apr. 1904. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 180 |
| Return tickets available 2 years | " 900 | " 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Mar. 1904. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | D. Maganzini | 17th Apr. 1904. |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

### THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

MONGINI BROTHERS,
JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF
DESSERT CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT
COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT:—
GREENGAGES,
LARGE PEACHES,
PINE APPLE,
ORANGES,
GREEN LIMES,
GOLD LIMES,
FIGS,
PEARS, Red and White,
TANGERINES, Etc., Etc.
Rs. 1-8 per lb.
MARRONS GLACES.....Rs. 2 per dozen.
Also in pint and quart tins, in syrup, Rs. 2 and 4 per tin respectively.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHTS OF ASIA.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.
Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHTS OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE
MEN-O'-WARS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

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OUR NEW CATALOGUE
ARE NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS.
This Catalogue consists of 232 full quarto pages, every page of which carries Illustrations of our
ENORMOUS STOCK
OF THE HIGHEST CLASS AND THE HIGHEST QUALITIES OF GOODS IN
GOLD WATCHES,
SILVER WATCHES,
METAL WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVER WARE,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
OPTICAL GOODS.
Our large purchases and special arrangements with the best established Manufacturers enable us to place the most complete variety of Goods in all Departments and at Prices it will be found difficult to beat quality for quality.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.
SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
BOWMAN'S

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HARTS
1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).
1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.
2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.
4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.
5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.
R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE POPULAR RESORT.
GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.
VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.
WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.
HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.
W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

NOTICE.
TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.
LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

# NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 14TH,

HILL'S

WORLD ENTERTAINERS,

En route to Calcutta to fill a return Engagement at the Theatre Royal prior to the Company's departure for England and America, will present for the first time in BOMBAY a thoroughly high class and up-to-date performance, introducing

HILL and SYLVIANY !

HILL and SYLVIANY ! !

Positively the World's greatest and most daring Unicycle and Cycle Trick Riders. Other clever Artistes include the following :—

Miss MAUDE LePAGE ...Comedienne, Soubrette and Serio-Comic

Mr. BOB CARLYE.....Comedian and Whistler.

Miss LESLIE NORMAN.....Operatic Contralto.

Mr. LEONARD NELSON ...Comedian and Descriptive Vocalist.

Miss JULIET MARTINA...Pianiste and Winner of the Gold Medal, Lyon's Conservatoire.

The Sr. LEONARD'S Comedy Sketch Artistes.

FUN IN SHADOWLAND.

A NOVEL PANTOMIMIC FINALE.

PRICES ;—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Plan of Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

C. H. WARE,
Business Manager.

### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED for the Carriage and Wagon Department of the E. I. Railway a SUB-ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 450 per mensem.

Candidates must have been trained in the Workshops of a British or other European Railway and have subsequently served on a Railway in British India or Ceylon for a period of not less than 2 years.

Applications in writing, giving full particulars of training and service etc., with copies of certificates, addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, C. and W. Department, E. I. Railway, Lillooah, will be received up to 31st March 1904.

Lillooah, Dated 4th March, 1904.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. JOSE FRANCISCO SEMOENS and JAO ANTONIO SEMOENS, have contracted TO SELL absolutely to our Client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, in 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Moozawarpakhadi Second Lane, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 360, New No 11634, Old Survey No. 402, and New Survey No. 3220, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 5978, and Street No. 8, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of the British India Steam Navigation Company, on or towards the West by the property of the said Purchaser Dhunjibhoy Bomonji, on or towards the South by Moozawarpakhadi Second Lane aforesaid, and on or towards the North by Moozawarpakhady Third Lane, and which said premises are now in the occupation of one of the said Vendors.—Dated this 12th day of March, 1904.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DINBAI, widow of MUNCHERJI HIRJI READYMONEY, RUSTOM MANCHERJI HIRJI READYMONEY and DINSHA DHANJIBHAI DAVAR, Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of HIRJI JEHANGIR READYMONEY, have contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Buildings, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as having been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension or Tax land or hilly ground situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the North end of Malabar Hill containing by admeasurement 1 907 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of Collector's Old No. 702, New No. A3191, Old Survey No. 33, New Survey No. 1-7166, and Municipal Ward No.— and bounded as follows :—that is on or towards the North partly by the property of Sir Jehangir Cawasji Jehangir, and partly by that of the Parsee Punchayet, on or towards the South by the property of the Vendors, on or towards the East by the property, partly of the Vendors and partly by the property of the Parsee Punchayet, and on or towards the West by the said Private Road, dividing the property now being described and the property of the purchaser.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension or Tax land or hilly ground, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at North end of Malabar Hill containing by admeasurement 4,483 square yards, or thereabouts forming portion of Collector's Old No. 702, New No. A3191, Old Survey No. 33 new survey No. 1-7166 and Municipal ward No.—and bounded as follows :—that is on or towards the North by the property of the purchaser, on or towards the South by the property of the Vendors, on or towards the West partly by the Nepean Sea Road and partly by the property of the Vendors and on or towards the East by the said Private Road, dividing the property now being described from the other property of the Vendors.—Dated this 11th day of March, 1904.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO. beg to give notice that on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1904, they will OPEN BUSINESS at the NEW OFFICES which they have erected at a short distance from their present Offices towards the Victoria Terminus.

### BOMBAY 13TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 14th March, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 9th March, 1904.

# NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street Fort ; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Masjid Market.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

# A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Crest correctly Engraved..... | from Rs. | 6 0 |
| Crest and Motto..... | „ | 8 0 |
| Crest and Monogram ..... | „ | 10 0 |
| Monograms only ..... | „ | 5 0 |
| Address Engraved One Line, any style | „ | 2 8 |
| Address Two Lines, any style ..... | „ | 4 8 |

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions .....t. | Rs. | 0 4 |
| Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions..... | Rs. | 0 8 |
| Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions..... | Rs. | 2 0 |

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved..... | Rs. | 3 0 |
| 100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved..... | Rs. | 4 0 |

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards..... | Rs. | 1 8 |
| Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards..... | Rs. | 2 0 |

## TOWN HALL.

MR. ALEC MARSH

begs to announce a

GRAND EVENING CONCERT

ON SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH,

AT 9-30 P.M.

Mr. MARSH will have the kind assistance of the following Ladies and Gentlemen :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. COLLIE | Mrs. MILLARD |
| Mrs. GROVE | Miss RUSSELL |

Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

TICKETS :—Rs. 4, 3 and Rs. 2.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAH VITHAL MAYACHAND late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a broker, deceased.

RANCHHOD MAYACHAND of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, merchant, residing at Taba Kanta, the paternal uncle and guardian of MANILAL VITHAL a minor under the age of 18 years, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Tamba Kanta outside the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD.
The 9th day of March, 1901.

HIRALAL DAYABHAI, Esquire,
Petitioner's Attorney.

### BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public, on TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1904, at 8 A. M. at the SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.

The Conversazione Prize Distribution and private view of the Pictures for Members and their Friends will take place on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1904, at 4-30 P. M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY from 8 A. M. to 5-30 P. M.

ADMISSION—One Rupee,

Season Tickets—Three Rupees.

IN *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

and

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm ; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

### BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 15 to Rs. 95 each.—MATHEWS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 44, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEST & CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay—PROVISIONS of all kinds supplied at Market Rates. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos kept in stock. Up-country orders receive special attention.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

SEASON PHOTOGRAPHS—A fine collection of Bombay Season Photographs such as Hunt, Manœuvres, Coronation Parade, Races, Horse and Dog Show Masonic Ball, &c., are ready for inspection at RAJA DREN DAYAL & SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Tata Nippon Building, Fort—Lift available.

TO LET.—The OUTFITTERS' SHOP, at Watson's Esplanade Hotel. For terms, &c., please apply to the MANAGER.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandver, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Colored Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

TONGAS and PHAETONS for WATHAR, PACHGANI, and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply to BAPOO SHERKAR, Head Office WAI.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 ; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—OURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

BACK NUMBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses, etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A.-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH.—For renewing and strengthening the Hair, promoting the growth and preventing its falling off, keeping the Hair soft, silky and clean. Per bot. Rs. 1-12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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CLUB BLEND

WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 0—1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0—2 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1—3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2—5 gallons Rs. 35-0 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

Specially for

KEMP & CO., LTD.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

# BEWARE OF WORTHLESS STUFF

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# PEARSE & CO'S

# COFFEE

GROUND DAILY AT THEIR STEAM FACTORY.

| | | Each. Rs. a. | Per Doz. Rs. a. |
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| PURE FRESH-GROUND COFFEE ..... | 1 lb. tins | 1 0 | 11 0 |
| FRENCH COFFEE, WITH CHICORY ..... | 1 „ | 0 12 | 8 0 |
| Do. do. ..... | ½ „ | 0 7 | 4 8 |

# PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

# "MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.

They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"

For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION, as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed,

For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.

100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

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ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENT WANTED.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£475,000

HEAD OFFICE :

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy.
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin.
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar.
Karrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombasa
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAME MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 17,75,000

OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moulmein City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 12, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 52 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th July, 1903.

## BANKS.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | Yens 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL..... | „ 18,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. | „ 9,210,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... | „ 401,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED... ... | ... | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| RESERVED FUND ... | ... | „ 16,00,000 |
| UNCALLED CAPITAL | ... | „ 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

| | Per Annum. |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years... ... ... | ... 5 per cent. |
| „ 1 Year ... ... ... | ... 4½ „ |
| „ 6 Months ... ... ... | ... 4 „ |
| „ 3 „ ... ... ... | ... 3½ „ |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

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19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ..... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund ..... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $ 65,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ 100,00,000 |

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
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| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING

SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours : 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

PILES external or internal, bleeding or blind is positively cured sooner than by any other cure. S. B. MITRA, Esq., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Amraoti, writes :—"I have been perfectly cured of Piles by using your specific. I safely recommend it to those suffering from this painful disease." Price Rs. 2 only.

HYDROCELE SPECIFIC, Rs. 5 only. H. PILLAI, Esq., Talukdar, Tuticorin, writes :—"It is certainly a wonderful specific, superior to any other Ointment or Liniment hitherto prescribed by European Doctors" ☞ For detailed account of Testimonials, Treatment and Price List, please write to

J. C. MUKERJEE & Co.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Ranaghat, BENGAL.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

# DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,

BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900,

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

## INSURANCES.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902.....£ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 .....£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

### GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Policies issued (Net).....4,743 for | £1,792,845 |
| Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... | £ 324,733 |
| Annual Income ..... | £1,311,091 |
| Assets ..... | £8,279,970 |

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

CHIEF AGENTS

FOR

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,

BOMBAY.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.


**MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,**
**No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.**

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Market THISDAY, MONDAY, the 14th March, 1904, at 11 a. m, the right of Collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905 and fees in the Fort Fish Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, from fresh and salt-fish sellers &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS carried on in the name of Khakeebhoy Pudumsey of very valuable and rich enamelled, cut, flowered and coloured Chandeliers, parts and fittings in variety, Furniture, large Hall Carpets, Artificial Flowers, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 834 of 1901, Ahmedbhoy Meherallibhoy vs. Cassumalli Meherallibhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, on the premises, by Public Auction, in convenient lots TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade consisting of rich enamelled, cut, flowered and coloured chandeliers, parts and fittings, viz.: vases, cups, flowers, pans, dishes, tubes and balls, gilt coloured and flowered chandelier arms and shades, gas pendants, globes with buttons, gindy stands, table ornaments large hall carpets, lamps, sofas and chairs, shop furniture, &c., lying in the shop at Kalbadevi, No. 250.

Property on view,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 14th March, 1904.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
**No. 7, MARINE STREET.**

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 Phonograph and fittings complete, in wooden box and 119 records for the same—the property of the late Lieut. Woolcombe.

Furniture such as sofas, tables, chairs, sideboard, dinner, waggon, whatnot, cabinet, chiffonier, easy chairs, wire folding cots, iron bedsteads, almyra.

1 D B, 500 Express Rifle by E. M. Reilly, almost new and in perfect order.

1 cottage piano by F. Doerner and Sohn in good order.

1 English made folding harmonium by Kexril.

10 large and small new Indian carpets of different patterns.

25 boxes champagne in quarts and pints.

On account of the concerned ex, s. s, Austria—

1/70 A M 26 1—1 case 3 doz. patent leathers.

MMD 3882—1 case 3 doz. patent leathers.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Haji Mahomed Hafundi consisting of copper and brass utensils, wearing apparel, gold, silver and copper coins, books, false rings, etc.

AT 2 P. M,

Several bicycles by Humber and other makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 second-hand brougham.

1 light dog-cart.

1 grey Arab 8 years, 14-2½, good horse in harness and carries a lady.

1 roll carriage rubber-tyre, 126 feet, 1 2-4 inch.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

By order of the Trustees to the estate of Esa Hajee Abubakar and Esa Hajee Abubakar and Co., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at Bank street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., the following fancy goods, suitable for presents, consisting of handsome majodical flower vases, jardiniers, garden pots, stands, mirror brackets, centre-pieces, terra-cotta figures, etc.

The property is now on view.

A GOOD OPPERTUNITY TO SECURE NEW FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, the 18th Inst. at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, below the offices of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart the very valuable French-polished teakwood and blackwood new household furniture of the latest design made by Madrasi carpenters consisting of drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, marble top tables and teapoys, cabinet, sideboard, revolving and plain topped office tables, single and double mirror door almirahs, sliding dining table, bedsteads book cases, jardiniers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, Davenporte, revolving bookstand, card table, bedroom sofas, etc.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF BUILDING LAND FACING THE SEA AT KANTWADI, BANDORA.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Dorabji Bahadurji, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following piece of land, viz :

All that piece of vacant land or ground with the well thereon, situate on the road leading to Danda at Kantvadi, Bandora, Taluka Salsette, containing by admeasurement 3,038 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Reverend Braz Fernandez, on the west by the property of Dr. Merwanji Hakim, on the north by the sea and on the south by the Public Road to Danda.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and instruction of pan application may be made to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th March, 1904.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
**No. 22, APOLLO STREET.**

AUCTION SALE OF ALPACA AND SILK PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors Dayabhoy Maganlal and Maganlal Vizbhookhundas Khandwalla.

T. B. C. L. 5533—4310-1 = 2 cases silk piece-goods.
T. B. C. L. 5412—7204-5 and 1 2 cases alpaca lustre and silk
4400-1 } piece-goods.
Do. 3 1 case silk piece-goods.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the surplus stock of an English firm,

Consisting of glass and crockeryware, enamalware, tinwarce, leather goods, cutlery, iron bedsteads, ice cream machines, bath tubs, etc., etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th March, 1904.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899,
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hyde's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Corbyn's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1892 to 1681 decided by the SUDR DOUZ-BAREK ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports,

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FOR TERM APPLY TO
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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 11.

SECURITIES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | £85 3-4 | = | + 1-16 |
| 3 do. Rentes | £96 | = | unchanged |
| 3½ do, Indian Sterling Loan | £102 1-2 | = | do |
| 3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £85 3-16 | = | do |
| SILVER— | | | |
| Spot in London | 26 1-2 | = | + 1-16 |
| 2 months hence | 26 3-16 | = | + 1-8 |
| Spot in New York | 57 1-2 | = | + 1-8 |
| EXCHANGES— | | | |
| Paris cheques | 25'16 1-2 | = | + 1-2 |
| Berlin " | 20'45 bd | = | — 1-4 |
| New York Demand | 4'86 3-4 | = | + 1-8 |
| DISCOUNTS— | | | |
| Bank of England | 4 | per cent = | unchanged |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 3 | per cent = | do |
| 6 " " " | 3 1-8 | per cent = | do |
| 8 " " Fine Trade Bills | 3 1-2 | per cent = | do |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 3-4 | per cent = | do |
| INTEREST— | | | |
| Day to day loans | 2 5-8 | = | + 1-4 |
| 7 day market loans | 2 5-8 | = | unchanged |

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 1-4. F.-M. steady.
White Karachi 30 3-4 M.-J. Sellers firm.
Red Karachi, 30 1-4 M.-J. Sellers. firm.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 7-8 A.-M. Done } dull.
Yellow Cawnpore 33 5-8. A.-M. Sellers, }

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 1-2

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Spithead. Persia, Waudly Lena.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady Surats firmer, Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000, Spot 8'78 plus 8, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-4 Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed steady.

| Mar.-April | April-May | May-June. |
|---|---|---|
| 8'53 | 8'54 | 8'53 |
| plus 12 | plus 12 | plus 12 |
| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug-Sept. |
| 8'50 | 8'47 | 8'19 |
| plus 12 | plus 12 | plus 10 |
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
| 7'33 | 6'91 | 6'83 |
| plus 6 | plus 6 | plus 6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 7,000 |
| Do. last year | 20,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 5,000 |
| Do. do Continent | 1,000 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 16'35 |
| Futures, month of March | 16'16 |
| Do. do, July | 16'45 — 1 |

In New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 15 7-8 plus 1-8 |
| Futures, month of June | 16'59 plus 4 |
| Do. do, Sept | 13'70 plus 2 |
| Tone at close | quiet. |

COTTON.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports | 51,000 |
| " exports to Great Britain | 24,000 |
| " " to Continent | 16,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U S ports | 580,000-20,000 |
| " " interior ports | 310,000-10,000 |

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay | £ | £260,000 |
| Gold " | £ | £90,000 |
| Silver to Calcutta | £ | £10,000 |
| Gold Do | £ | £20,000 |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 11th March, 1904 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 9,841 bales. |
| Wheat | 8,452 cwts. |
| Linseed | 17,179 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 3,911 " |
| Gingellyseed | 5,181 " |
| Poppyseed | 101 " |
| Groundnuts | 490 " |
| Castorseed | 2,569 " |
| Rice | 3,119 " |
| Myrabollams | 1,332 " |
| Cottonseed | 26,607 " |
| Mowraseed | Nill " |
| Gram | 1,020 " |
| Joowar | 7,484 " |
| Maize | 1,065 " |

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Bullion | Rs. 3,21,807 |
| Gold coin | " 45,004 |

Ex s. s. Oriental from London.

BOMBAY, MARCH 12.

Exchange—Tone quiet,
Bank T.T. 1s. 4 1-32d,
Bank Demand 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d,

| Do | 6 | do | do | 1s. 4 13-32d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| French Francs | 8 | do | do | 171 |
| Marks | 3 | do | do | 139 |
| Hongkong | 30 | Days' | Sight | 133 |
| Shanghai | 30 | do | do | 190 |
| Japan | 30 | do | do | Nominal. |

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone Steady.
Cash Rs. 97-13
1st Settlement 30th March " 97-11
Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | since 3rd Sept. | 4 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay | do 10th Mar. | 5 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal | do 10th Mar. | 6 | do. |
| Bank of Madras | do 22nd Jan. | 7 | do. |

SEEDS—

| | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone quiet. | | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 5 | 7 | 6 | |
| Forward ... ... | 5 | 9 | 0 | |
| Rapeseed.—Tone dull. | | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 3 | 0 | |
| Do Forward ... ... | 5 | 3 | 0 | |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 8 | 0 | |
| Do Forward ... ... | 5 | 9 | 0 | |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | 5 | 10 | 0 | |
| Do Forward ... ... | 5 | 10 | 0 | |
| Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. | | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 5 | 13 | 6 | |
| Forward ... ... ... | 5 | 15 | 0 | |
| Castorseed—Tone Steady. | | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 21 | 4 | 0 | |
| Forward ... ... ... | 21 | 8 | 0 | |
| Gingellyseed.—Tone easier. | | | | |
| Howree Khandeish ... | 31 | 8 | 0 | |
| 15 per cent. Mixed ... | 31 | 0 | 0 | |
| 25 per cent. " ... | 30 | 0 | 0 | |
| 50 per cent. " ... | 28 | 4 | 0 | |
| Black Kutnee " ... | 25 | 4 | 0 | |
| Yellow Hinganghat ... | 32 | 12 | 0 | |

WHEAT—Tone

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pissi 91 per cent. | Rs. | 30 |
| Club No. 1 " | " | 29 |
| Hard Red " | " | 25 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet,
Estimated sales 6,000 bales.
Imports 3,000 "

| Mar-Apl. | Apl-May | May-June. |
|---|---|---|
| 8'59 | 8'49 | 8'45 |
| — 5 | — 5 | — 5 |
| June.-July. | July.-Aug. | Aug-Sept |
| 8'45 | 8'42 | 8'14 |
| — 5 | — 5 | — 5 |
| Sept-Oct | Oct-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
| 7'30 | 6'91 | 6'80 |
| — 3 | — 3 | — 2 |

COTTON.—The tone of this market remains firm and the inquiry from both exporters and mills is good. Prices are again raised Re, 1 to Rs. 2.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

| | Fine | F.-G. | Gd. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) | 250 | 236 | 229 | 25 March. |
| Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms) | 254 | 242 | ... | do |
| Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) | 254 | 242 | ... | do |
| Oomrawatee(descriptions) | M.-G. 268 | 261 | ... | do |
| Khandeish (M.-G.) | ... | ... | 249 | 241 do |
| Jalgaum do. | ... | ... | 251 | 243 do |
| Khandwa do. | ... | ... | 262 | ... do |
| Khangaum fair staple (M-G) | } 269 | 262 | ... | do |
| Karanja do. do. | | | | |
| Akola do. do. | | | | |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG) | 271 | 264 | ... | do |
| Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) | 278 | 270 | ... | do |
| Broach (M.-G.) | 337 | 325 | 06 | do |
| Surat | 357 | ... | ... | do |
| Bhownugger (M. G | 280 | 270 | ... | 25 May |
| Do. M.G, | 276 | 266 | ... | |
| Mutia (M. G.) | 265 | 255 | 249 | 25 March |
| Dharwar (S.-G | ... | ... | 288 | 25 May |
| Western | ... | ... | 273 | |

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Liverpool Cotton Market closed | steady |
| Surats | firmer |
| Good Bhownugger | 7 12-32 |
| The Manchester Market has been | steady |
| 2 3-4 per cent Consols | 85 3-4 |
| 3 per cent Rentes | 96 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan | 102 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers | 65 3-16 |
| Bar Silver | 26 1-2 |


BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap,' see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c,


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—CRADOCK—Feb 16, at the Cathedral, Wakefield, Major H E Baker, late the King's Own Regt, to Edith, daughter of the late G Cradock.

BATHURST—HAMILTON—Feb 9. at St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, the Ven F Bathurst. Archdeacon of Bedford, to Elizabeth Frances, widow of the late Rev J M Hamilton, Vicar of Ridgemount.

BEYNON-HARRIS—HUTCHSEON—Jan 5, at Winburg, in the Orange River Colony, Capt J Beynon-Harris to Nursing Sister M J daughter of the late Rev J Hutcheson.

FRASER—TAYLOR—Feb 16, at St Peter's, Cranley Gardens, Capt W S Fraser, 19th Bengal Lancers, to Ellen ("Nellie") daughter of the late V Taylor, B C S.

MILLER—GREIG—Feb 16, at St Alban's Church, Teddington, G Miller, of the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, Bombay, to Margaret, daughter of the late J Greig.

WOODGATE—LEEDS—Feb 16, at St Mary's, Hammersmith H F Woodgate, Major, 3rd South Wales Borderers, to Mildred Margaret, daughter of the late S Leeds.

DEATHS.

BISSET-SNELL—Feb 20, at Neville Terrace, Onslow Gardens, W Bisset-Snell, deputy surgeon-general, H P, aged 73.

DUNDAS—Feb 19, at Albury Rectory, Surrey, Rev R J Dundas, honorary canon of Winchester, and for 32 years rector of Albury, aged 71.

ELRINGTON—Feb 19, at Vernon Hill, Bishop's Waltham, General F R Elrington, C B, colonel commandant Rifle Brigade, aged 84.

FINCH—Feb 2?, at Knight's Place, Pembury, Kent, widow of Capt J W Finch, R N, aged 93.

HARRISON—Feb 21, at Brome Hall, Eye, Suffolk, the Hon W B Hanbury, aged 41.

HOPE—Feb 16, at Kew Gardens Road, Kew, C W Hope, late of the Public Works Dept, India, son of the late J Hope, of Edinburgh, deputy keeper of the Signet, aged 72.

HORNSBY-WRIGHT—Feb 2?, at Goldhurst Terrace, Hamrstead, wife of the late Dep-Surg-Gen J C Horesby-Wright, and daughter of the late W Jeffreys, aged 68.

HOSKYNS—Feb 22, at North Perrot Manor, Somerset, H W Hoskyns, aged 82.

MACLEOD—Feb 17, at Mornington Avenue, Inspector-Gen of Hospitals and Fleets W Macleod, M D, C B, R N (retired), aged 84.

MACINTIRE—Feb 18, at Fauconberg Villas, Cheltenham) widow of General A W Macintire, C B, Royal (Madras), Art.

McMAHON—Feb 21, at Nevern Square, Lieut Gen C A McMahon, F R S, F G S, late Indian Staff Corps, and late Commissioner of Lahore, aged 78.

MOON—Feb 21, at Fetcham Rectory, Surrey, the Rev Sir E G Moon, Bart, aged 78

MUNDY—Feb 17, at Montrell Road, Streatham Hill Louisa Catherine Georgina, daughter of the late Hon and Very Rev W Herbert, Dean of Manchester, and widow of the late Major-Gen G Mundy, late Governor of Jersey, aged 95.

OLIVER—Feb 16, at Netley, Lieut W E Oliver, R N, commanding H M S, Hebe, aged 35.

STEPHEN—Feb 22 at Hyde Park Gate, Sir L Stephen KCB, aged 71.

STRATHMORE—Feb 16. at Borlighera, Italy, the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, aged 79.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADLEY—March 9, at Lucknow, the wife of Rev B T Badley, Methodist Episcopal Mission, of a son.

KING—March 3, at Hissar, the wife of C M King, I C S, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HANRAHAN—March 3, at Pallavaram, diabetes, Mrs Mary Hanrahan, wife of P J Hanrahan, retired Telegraph Master.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10 m. Sun sets, 6h. 9 m., High water, 9-58 m. 10-35 a. Low water, 4-0 m., 3-33 a.
Municipal Corporation. 3 p. m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, Conversazione and Prize Distribution, School of Art, 4-30 p. m.
Bombay Teachers' Association's Exhibition of Work Sir Mungaldas' House, Girgaum, 5-15 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Hill's World Entertainers.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—The first of a Series of lectures under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be given on Thursday next in the Framji Cowasji Hall. The subject will be, "Some Commonsense views on Plague" and the lecturer will be Dr. N. K. Chokesy. Sir James Monteath will preside.

MR. AND MRS. PALLONJI NUSSERWANJI FRENCHMAN and family beg to tender their sincere thanks to their numerous kind friends for their telegrams and letters of sympathy and condolence in their bereavement caused by the untimely death of their dearly beloved eldest son Mr. Sorabji. Friends will kindly accept this as an acknowledgment and will excuse them for not replying to them seperately.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ARTS.—By kind permission of Captain Bayley, the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. M. Frellis, Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m., to-day :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grand March | Faust | Gounod |
| Overture | Semm raschirin | Suppe |
| Valse | Unter den Linden | Gung'l |
| Selection | The circus girl | Caryll |
| Cake Walk | Creole Belles | Lampe |
| Selection | A Chinese honey moon | Talot |
| Polka | The Queen of Hearts | Taski |

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—At Soupari Baug Road yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Raoji Kamalia, a Hindu millhand, aged thirty. The evidence showed that the deceased was addicted to drink. On Wednesday morning last he left home for work. He did not return in the evening as usual, his brother searched for him but failing to find him made a report to the police. The Police discovered his body in a quarry hole situated in the same part in which he lived. There were no marks of violence on the body. It was supposed that the deceased while bathing in the quarry hole, which he occasionally used to do, accidentally slipped in and was drowned The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE IN A SEGREGATION CAMP.—On Saturday after noon a fire broke out in the Karamsi Damji Segregation Camp, in Frere Road. The Camp which is situated to the south of the Jaffer Sulleman Mussalfarkhana, between Frere Road and the Port Trust Railways, consists of several rows of huts and is especially erected for the accommodation of the men employed under Mr. Karamsi Damji, contractor of labourers. About half past 1 o'clock Ramji Ladaoji muccadum of Mr. Karamsi, noticed the roof of a hut on fire He at once got on to the roof and extinguished the fire by pouring water over it. The cause of the fire is said to be due to a spark from a passing engine. The Fort fire engine under Mr. Ratcliff was promptly on the scene followed by the Babulla Tank steamer, but they were not utilised. The damage is nominal.

DISPOSING OF A STOLEN BICYCLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday afternoon, before, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Murray charged Gajanand Bhasker, a Hindoo with disposing of a stolen bicycle of the value of Rs. 125, belonging to Chandoolal Lalloobhoy. Mr. Olivera, pleader defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant missed his bicycle from the verandah of his house in Girgaum Road a few days ago and reported the loss to the police. On the 8th instant a boy named Baloo was noticed by the police taking a bicycle to a Borah's shop at Null Bazaar. The boy on being questioned by the police pointed out the accused as the person who had given him the machine with instruction to take it to the Borah. The machine on being shown to the complainant, was identified by him as his own property. The accused denied having given the bicycle to the boy. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

SUICIDES IN BOMBAY.—At the Morgue on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Annaji Asmaji, aged thirty, a policeman in the Bombay Police Force. The evidence showed that the deceased had started an insurance association, which failed within a short period, causing a serious loss to him. His financial circumstances became much embarrassed as his creditors pressed him for money from time to time. On Friday morning he left home for duties, and about noon he was found being unconscious in the Chowkey at Parel Tank Road. He was conveyed to the Police Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had been suffering from opium poisoning. He was detained for treatment, but did not come to himself again and died the same evening. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.—Another inquest was conducted by the Coroner at the Morgue, relative to the death of Valibai a young Hindu woman aged eighteen. The evidence showed that the deceased lived with her husband; her two sisters and a brother on the ground floor of a house in 3rd Kamatipoora Lane. Her brother died from plague about a fortnight ago and since then she had not been right in her mind. About 6 o'clok on Friday evening all her relations, who are employed in the Municipality went out to work. When they returned about two hours after, they found the deceased hanging by a rope tied round her neck and suspended from a bamboo in the wall. Her feet were doubled up on the cot, which was underneath her. She was dead. She seemed to have taken her brother's death to heart. She did not take her food regularly and often struck her head against the walls of the room in a fit of grief. A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was recorded.

## ADDRESS TO THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL.

His Excellency Viscount de Wrem Consul General for Portugal in British India who is proceeding to Portugal on six months' leave, was presented with an address by the Portuguese Community at the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute at Dhobi Talao on Saturday evening. There was a large gathering. His Lordship the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun presiding. After His Lordship had opened the proceedings Dr. A. G. Viegas addressed the assembly acknowledging the valuable services which Viscount de Wrem had rendered to the community during the 3 years he held the office of Portuguese Consul in Bombay.

He then read the address, which was richly illuminated and enclosed in a beautifully-worked silver casket. The address among other things, enumerates the services His Excellency rendered to the community by obtaining from His Most Faithful Majesty the title of "Royal" for the local Institute Luso Indiano; by securing the re-employment of over 2,000 Goan seamen in the P. and O. Co. after a strike and by obtaining through his influence with the Goa Government very many facilities for the Goans proceeding to their native country, in regard to the quarantine regulations at Goa.

His Excellency, who was visibly moved, replied thanking the Community for the demonstration they had given him, and said that if he did anything for the Community, he simply had done his duty. He was sorry he was not able to do much more than he had done. He then introduced to the assembly M. Gerard, the Belgian Consul, who will act during His Excelency's absence on leave and said that he was sure M. Gerald would do all he could, to further the community's well-being. He concluded by again thanking the Community and raising "vivas, to the King and Queen of Portugal and to the Portuguese Community; His Lordship the President, in return, raising "vivas" to His Excellency.

M. Gerard then addressed a few words, to the assembly promising to do all he could for the welfare of the Community, and was loudly applauded.

Before closing the proceedings His Lordship the President expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the services of H. E. the Viscount de Wrem were publicly acknowledged. He knew that the Goans were always grateful to those who rendered them any service and he was glad that they had not failed to do so in the case of the Viscount, who, he was sure, will always remember with satisfaction, wherever, he may be, this demonstration of the Community.

The proceedings then terminated with the customary vote of thanks to His Lordship the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, and the Viscount left the Hall amidst loud and prolonged cheers, the Victoria Band playing the Portuguese National Anthem.

Yesterday at 4 p.m. the members of the "Dom Carlos Dramatic Unity" presented an address to his Excellency Visconde de Wrem along with an amber mouth piece with a buckle of gold and inscribed D. C. D. U. The address was read by Mr. C Reis one of the prominent actors of the club. Mr. Anselmo C. Fernandes, president of the Club, then presented a beautiful bouquet and garlanded his Excellency. Then the secretary Mr. P. glory presented the mouth piece and the members presented his Excellency with their portraits. Visconde de Wrem gracefully acknowledged the gifts and thanked the members of the D. C. D. Unity and specially Mr. Fernandes for their good will. At the termination Mr. Lawrence Dantas DeSouza "Proprietor and Editor of the "A Lua" in the name of the D C. D. Unity wished his Excellency "bon-voyage" with a hope that his Excellency would return to India with a higher post, and thereby fulfil the aspirations of the Goans.

## PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

MR. E. M. PRATT, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in January last convicted Naga Ganga and Yesa Vyanker of dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a dacoity, and sentenced them each to five years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The two appellants and two co-accused were charged with the offence of dacoity and with dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a dacoity. The facts of the dacoity was not disputed. The complainant Chabildas and his nephew Maganlal were living in a hut outside of Nandurbar, having left the precincts of the town on account of the plague. Their hut was raided by a gang of about fourteen dacoits Maganlal was beaten and property of the value of Rs. 2959 was stolen. The dacoits went eastward in the direction of Patonda on leaving the hut, and some of the empty boxes and clothes were found the next morning dropped in a field. The accused belonged to a wandering gang of Wadars, who were at that time camped at Patonda. The complainant was not able to recognise the dacoits and so the only proceedings taken against them were under Chapter 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The gang next appeared eight months later at Nampur in the Nasik District. On that day Kalu Sonar complained to the police that he had been robbed of Rs. 750 by these Wadars. The head constable at Nampur searched the Wadars, among whom were the first two accused, and found only three rupees. He suspected them however and took proceedings against them under Chapter 8. Criminal Procedure Code, and on the 9th August 1903 removed their huts and made a thorough search for buried property, ploughing up the land and digging with a crowbar. In the course of these operations a bag of Rs 223-12-0 was found and three days later all the gold and silver ornaments produced in Court were dug up. After sending letters to all the districts through which the gang might have passed the ornaments were finally claimed by the complainant. The accused were already under arrest and they were sent before a magistrate. It had been proved that the ornaments referred to were the property of the complainant. They were entered in the list of stolen property prepared by him within a few hours of the dacoity. There was also documentary evidence in respect of each article. None of the accused claimed these articles, and there could be no doubt. Mr. Pratt said that they were stolen at the commission of the dacoity from the possession of the complainant. The Sessions Judge found upon the evidence that the two appellants were in possession of the complainant's ornaments. As regarded the two co-accused there was no evidence connecting them either with the dacoity or the receipt of the stolen property: and they were acquitted and discharged. The two appellants were found guilty under section 412 of the Penal Code and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years each.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal summarily.

## NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, will, after completing his tour in the Saugor District proceed to Jubbulpore, where, it is believed, he will make over charge of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces and the Berars to the Hon'ble Mr. Lely on the 18th instant, before proceeding on leave.

A storm accompanied by lightning, thunder, and rain passed over Nagpur on Wednesday night, the 2nd instant. The grass roofs of several temporary sheds, occupied by Government officials, near Anjani were blown off and the occupants of the sheds were drenched to the skin by the heavy shower of rain. They were put to considerable inconvenience, and discomfort throughout the night and returned to the houses in the city on the following morning.

The plague statistics for the week ended 3rd instant show 185 attacks and 183 deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 27th February was 299 against 332 and 398 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 087. There were 273 deaths from plague against 209.

## FIRE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

ON Friday night a fire broke out in a shed used as a petrol store room near the upper gate of Government House, Malabar Point. On the alarm being given telephonic messages were sent to different fire brigade stations. The Gowalia Tank engine immediately proceeded to the scene but by the time it reached the spot the shed had been destroyed and the fire partly put out by the employees of Government House. The fire engine did not work but its men assisted the servants of the house in extinguishing the flames. It appears that Annaji Ragoo, one of the servants went into the shed with a hurricane lamp and was filling the petrol tank of a motor-car with petrol, when the oil got ignited and set the structure on fire. The room contained rubber tyres for a motor-car, which were so damaged as to render them useless. The total damage done by the fire is estimated at Rs. 800.

## THE NEEDS OF SANTA CRUZ

MEETING OF INHABITANTS.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Santa Cruz was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Karimbhai Jalalbhai opposite the Bohra Masjid, Santa Cruz to consider what steps should be taken towards providing for the wants of the inhabitants in respect of education and the protection of their various interests. Mr. Hasanali Abulali presided. The chairman in a brief Gujarati address explained the object of the meeting. He said Santa Cruz was inhabited by a large number of people, some of whom had come to reside there temporarily and others had acquired property in the suburb and settled there permanently. Referring to the needs of the people residing there the speaker said the first and the foremost thing they had to consider was to provide for a local elementary school for the children of the residents, who were at present obliged to attend schools in Bombay at great inconvenience and risk. Secondly they had to provide for a local dispensary and medical relief. He said when occasion arose it was very inconvenient and difficult to get medical advise and help. Those who could afford to pay for that could avail themselves of its benefits, though at great cost, but their poor neighbours were quite at sea for want of relief. The third great want of the residents was, he said, adequate police arrangements for the protection of life and property. Government had provided for the protection of life and property and preservation of order by placing the services of only two policemen at their disposal. There were over seventy-five bungalows in the suburb, and in his opinion the provision made was quite out of proportion to the population of the place. The other wants of the people were a better organized Halalkhore service, better sanitary arrangements consistent with the increase of population, and the lighting of streets. There was also the need of a shop on a co-operative basis, where all provisions and necessaries of life could be obtained. The want of an establishment like this was keenly felt by all the inhabitants, who had to travel a long way to Bombay to get necessaries. In conclusion the Chairman appealed to

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ARDESHER'S

PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 20.

THERE was a popular gathering this evening at ARDESHER'S. Mr. Ardesher speaking said: Ladies and Gentlemen.—I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind patronage, confidence, and support since 1899. He further said that English manufactured goods created jealousy. A member of the Indian National Congress asked why was not Mr. Ardesher pushing Indian manufactures. He replied that Indian Artists were extinct and English manufactures were superior to foreign goods. If the public would help he would push Indian manufactures, but they were not appreciated. In conclusion he said that any one having a doubt about the drawing might scrutinize it. The next drawing will take place on the 14th May, and Tickets will be given free of charge up to the 7th May. The first prize in that drawing is fixed at Rs. 2,000. After refreshments had been served by the Temple Bar Hotel to the people the gathering dispersed. The first Prize of Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No. 10,009, held by Bava Lachmandas of the Golden Temple, Amritsar; the second, a Gold Watch, fell to No. 6,728, held by Bai Navajbai Edulji Bharucha, Old Modi Khana, Bombay; the third fell to No. 8,008, Valabhji Pranlal Chaparia of Veraval. Nineteen Prizes went to ladies and gentlemen present on the spot and were paid promptly. There was a large demand for Timepieces and Watches.



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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1904.


## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

JAPAN has not yet accomplished all she wishes in the direction of despoiling Port Arthur. We have only the Russian account of a new bombardment; but it would appear that at last the Russian fleet, or what remains of it, at Port Arthur, got under steam and the new Admiral determined to make some show of fight. Accordingly he put out to sea on Thursday last and fell in with the Japanese squadron some short distance from the harbour. A hot action ensued, in which the Japanese are reported to have fired off another two hundred shells. Russia lost a torpedo destroyer and Japan a torpedo-boat. When Admiral Makaroff saw his destroyer destroyed he went to her assistance; so also did the Japanese admiral. The latter put five cruisers alongside and brought up some battleships whereupon Admiral Makaroff deemed it prudent to retire. A Japanese cruiser, the Takasago a British-built protected ship, is believed to have been damaged by the Russian fire, but of that Admiral Makaroff is not quite sure, owing to the distance between his ships and theirs. So soon as the Russians withdrew the Japanese Admiral followed them up and renewed his assault on the port, the bombardment being described as terribly severe, the new town suffering great damage. When they had gone Admiral Makaroff again put to sea, but of course was unable to achieve anything beyond the consumption of sundry tons of coal. The Japanese are now nowhere to be seen; but there can be little doubt that they are snugly at anchor somewhere near the Elliott Islands, waiting for another opportunity to throw "two hundred shells" at their enemy. Meantime it is interesting to find that General Kuropatkin has left St. Petersburg for the front and that he is sanguine, not only of success, but of success within a remarkably short distance of time. He will begin operations in May and wipe his sword and return it to its scabbard in July—the end of July. That is pretty much the same thing we thought when we embarked upon the South African War. The first big engagement was to finish the campaign. But it did not and we may take it for granted that General Kuropatkin will find himself as grievously disappointed as did our own prophets four years ago. However the wish is father to the thought, and it is as well to appear confident that his followers may regain the courage, which the events of the past month have almost, if not entirely, destroyed.

MR. DONALD SMEATON'S TIRADE.

EXTRAVAGANCE of language, particularly the language of criticism, does more harm to the writer than to the subject written of, a fact which should never be lost sight of. The use of superlatives in praise stamps the writer as a sycophant, and in condemnation brings upon him the contempt he desires should descend upon the object of his attack. Mr. Donald Smeaton overlooked these palpable truths in his lectures on the Government of India. In the course of one of these, the other day, he told his hearers that whereas the old Company scourged India with whips, the British Government is at the present moment scourging it with scorpions; and we are in sight of another rebellion, more serious for this country than the Mutiny of 1857, precipitated by the misgovernment—the insolent misgovernment—under which India at the present moment is groaning. That is a specimen of the style of writing Mr. Smeaton affects. It is very striking and probably stirred Mr. Smeaton's audience till its "blood boiled." But it is precious nonsense. Had Mr. Smeaton still been on the active list of the Indian Civil Service he would be brought up with a round turn. As he is a pensioner he is free to criticise all and sundry in any manner he likes; which is to be regretted, as also is the inability of Government to curb the utterances of men who thus work off the accumulated bile of thirty years' residence in this or any other tropical country. If Government servants faithfully fulfil their engagements they have the consciousness of duty well done—added to a substantial pension—as their reward in such of this life as remains to them, and the hope of a more lasting one beyond the tomb. They endanger the chance of the latter by misbehaviour. It is a pity that the material portion of the reward is not also jeopardised. That is of course assuming that they are responsible for their words and actions. But at the time of life at which pensioners feel a craving for a new phase of public activity, many other symptoms, both physical and mental, manifest themselves and indicate the necessity for careful medical treatment, sometimes also restraint. And in the interest of individuals as well as of communities it is good that they should be watched.

In places Mr. Smeaton's language surpasses in virulence that which characterises that lamentable production of another retired civilian, 'the "Failure of Lord Curzon." He is a disappointed man and some commiseration would be felt for him, if he pursued a more dignified course than the one which he has adopted. He tells us that the mutiny which he foresees is not to be an armed rebellion, but a rising of the best intellect—and of the deepest loyalty—against an evil system and a harmful machinery operated by a Viceroy, who seeks, with almost Asiatic craft, to tighten the bondage and rivet the chains which some of his beneficent predecessors had sought to loosen. The sentence is full of sound and fury, yet as surely it signifieth nothing but that the writer is enjoying himself spattering ink about in the full belief that he is compensating himself for the restrictions under which he laboured during his years of secretarial work. The years of responsibility have been replaced by those of liberty and liberty has deteriorated into licence. Since the Mutiny, he proceeds, India has witnessed the enfranchisement of coloured peoples; the rights of free men bestowed on those formerly in boudage. India has resolved through her natural leaders (whoever they may be) that she shall no longer be dragged behind the chariot of a despotic Viceroy but shall take the place in the world to which her magnificent position and the aspirations of her children entitle her. We are pleased to hear it, though we must confess ourselves surprised; —surprised also to learn that the phenomenal career of Japan has deeply moved her, and that she has vowed that hereafter her great and good men shall shape her destiny. One of these, "great and good men," one of her "natural leaders," wrote a book the other day, and in that book—one of the most readable yet produced by a native author—he says there is no doubt in the minds of all sane Indians that the country is most fortunate in having Great Britain to guide its destinies. "Therein" he proceeds, "you see the finger of Providence and therein lies your hope for the future. You must admit that at the time the East India Company took charge of the country you were able to govern it yourselves; that now, if the British Government should abandon India, you will not be able to govern it yourselves, but will very soon fall a prey to some other enterprising nation. If therefore you acknowledge—and there is no other alternative—that foreign domination is inevitable, the British nation is by far and incomparably superior to any other nation in the world. . . It may be that they are too strong for the country and the country at times feels the strong arm of the Government and that it does not even get a brief respite from the grip of established law and order. It may be that at times you feel the weight of Government is more than you can bear. But therein lies your safety from attack from any other source. Within certain limits you are assured perfect freedom. Beyond those limits or where your person or interests come in direct conflict with those of the ruling race you may have to make way for them. But you must admit that even in your feeble struggle for equal treatment with your rulers, the British Government contrasts most favourably with any of its predecessors in India."

The writer makes no mention of a scourge of scorpions. He does not complain that the people are being crushed by taxation or their protests stifled. He believes with us in the efficacy of an occasional rest. But the native does not complain, as Mr. Smeaton does, that our present system is foreign to the character and ideals of the people—just as foreign as silk-hats and top boots would be to the humble villager. He does not ask for courage to discard precedent and a return to simple methods. To do so would be inconsistent with the desire, which Mr. Smeaton has discovered, to be led by her own great and good men. But we need not look for inconsistencies. They burst upon us in almost every other line of Mr. Smeaton's lecture. His message to the people of this country is of the most inflammatory, dangerous kind. He revels in what he calls the growing discontent and the dangerous sullenness of the people. He has diagnosed the disease, he tells us, its symptoms are unmistakable and they are daily deepening. It is a case for the knife. We think so too. But the knife must be applied elsewhere than in the direction Mr. Smeaton indicates. It appears necessary that it should be applied to the age of compulsory retirement and the freedom of retired Government servants. We attach more importance to the message, the native writer, we have quoted, addresses to his countrymen than to Mr. Smeaton "Tell them," said the former "that there is a bright future for their country; that it is idle to expect the British Government to do for them what they alone can accomplish with the greatest advantage to themselves, that the British Government have conferred on the country the blessings of peace, of liberty and a great many accessories for self-improvement and for the welding together of the peoples of India into a strong and sturdy nation." Mr. Smeaton could have sent them a message of this kind. Instead of which he endeavours to stir up discontent and disloyalty. Far better, that India's "great and good men" should lead her than her Donald Smeatons.

RUSSIAN "POLITICAL AGENTS."

A FEW days ago Reuter told us that Count Benckendorff had made a sudden journey to St. Petersburg to bid good-bye to his son who was starting for the Far East and had returned to London with an autograph letter from the Tsar in reply to a message from King Edward. A home contemporary throws some further light on the reasons for this visit by a statement which reveals much in regard to the Russian war party's attempts to influence European and, more especially, French opinion. After the report that the Russian Ambassador in London had merely gone to see his son, it was averred that Count Benckendorff had gone to see the Tsar at the personal desire of King Edward. It is declared, however, that though the King took a special interest in the Ambassador's journey, the Count's hasty visit to the Russian capital was really concerned with his own position as the representative of the Tsar in Great Britain. Russia's system of espionage is well known; and there is a good deal of vraisemblance about the statement that for sometime past there have been other Russian representatives in London besides the Ambassador, persons of powerful influence with the Tsar who have recently made the task of Count Benckendorff very difficult indeed. These are said to be Madame Novikoff, well-known in London as a writer on Russian politics, and Baron Wessilitzky who formerly belonged to the Russian diplomatic service and is now London correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya." These are both agents of the Panslavist party and are represented to be the Ambassadors of M. Pobiedonostzeff, the power behind the Russian Throne. Their duty, we are told, is to watch the Russian Ambassador in London and they sometimes made the position of Baron de Staal very difficult indeed. The latter, however, it is asserted, appeared always to listen to their advice, but his successor Count Benckendorff has not always agreed to see matters as Madame Novikoff and Baron Wessilitzky desired, with the result that his path has not been of the smoothest. The reports from the unofficial ambassadors were in such opposition to those of the legitimate representative that Count Lamsdorff did not always succeed in persuading the Tsar that the unofficial statements were wrong.

Madame Novikoff and her noble friend did not believe that Great Britain would fulfil her pledges to Japan, in the event of a war with Russia. By their political friends in Paris and elsewhere the Tsar was simultaneously assured that the Japanese did not mean war and were merely bluffing. It is declared that it was mainly for the benefit of the Panslavist wire-pullers in London and Paris that Mr. Balfour made the public statement that Great Britain would fulfil her obligations to Japan if the treaty should demand it. In France the intrigues almost brought about the resignation of the Foreign Secretary, M. Delcasse, who refused to deviate from strict neutrality in the war. King Edward was made acquainted with the efforts which were being made to draw France into the conflict and we are assured that his Majesty asked Count Benckendorff to make it thoroughly understood in St. Petersburg that any action of France outside the limits of strict neutrality would oblige England to go to the aid of her ally. Such is the story, the sequel of which has since appeared in the Tsar's letter to King Edward. The King's message and the Tsar's letter are facts; the details of the story may be wrong. So far as Madame Novikoff is concerned, she denies everything except her Panslavist sympathies which are sufficiently revealed by her writings. On the other hand there is a statement by Mr. Felix Moscheles, the Chairman of the International Arbitration and Peace Association. He describes Count Benckendorff as an advocate of peace but says there is evidently a disturbing factor at work, apart from the Russian Embassy. He refers to this malign influence as "some occult element which always entangles matters, instead of smoothing them." He significantly adds that in a well-known biographical compilation, the notices in which are revised, if not written, by the people to whom they refer, Madame Novikoff is described as a Russian journalist and "political agent" in London.

SIR FRANCIS LOVELL, who is visiting the East on behalf of the School of Tropical Medicine, leaves Rangoon for Singapore on Tuesday next.

IT appears to be definitely settled that the General Officer commanding the Oudh District is for the future to be privileged to reside during the summer in the hills. Lucknow has always been one of the most popular commands in the country but now that there is added to its attractions the potentiality of living for a good part of the year away from it, it will yield to none in India.

THE final match in the Inter-regimental Polo Tournament between the 9th Lancers and the 15th Hussars was fully expected to be a very close game, and it came up to expectations. At the close of time both teams were left equal, so an extra five minutes with widened goals followed, just at the very end of which the Hussars managed to hit a goal and secured a hard-fought victory which gives them the Cup for the third year in succession.

ACCORDING to the school of whose ideas Mr. Donald Smeaton is the latest exponent, British India suffers from too many European officers and should fall back on the primitive model of the Native States. It is interesting to see that a Native State sometimes considers that the English official is an article well worth paying for. The State of Mysore notoriously contains a greater number of highly educated and competent officials of its own than any other in India; but all the same it has just been decided to select the next Chief Justice from the ranks of the judicial service in Bengal. The selection of the particular gentleman to whom the appointment has been offered may no doubt be traced to the advice of Sir James Bourdillon; but the decision to go to the British Civil Service for the officer required is the State's own doing.

UNIVERSAL regret will be felt in Calcutta, says the "English-man" at the approaching departure of Mr. A.M. Lindsay, C. I. E., who is retiring from the position of Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, which he has held for the past four years. Mr. Lindsay joined the Bank of Bengal so many as 35 years ago. He has been for many years a distinguished authority upon financial subjects, and was one of the most important witnesses before Sir Henry Fowler's Currency Commission. He submitted to this body an elaborate scheme for restoring the equilibrium of exchange, and his suggestions were very largely adopted by the Commission and subsequently by the Secretary of State. It was for his services in this connection that he received the C. I. E., in 1900. Mr. Lindsay will be succeeded as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer by Mr. Henry Gray, Agent of the Bank at Bombay.

NEPOTISM in the native ranks of the service, though known to be widespread, is not often so publicly assailed as in the report of the Punjab Department of Land Records and Agriculture for the past year, says the "Civil and Military Gazette." It was decided some time ago to improve the pospects of Patwaris in the matter of promotion, with the view to getting a better class. As the Patwari is the final instrument of the Land Revenue administration—the officer who directly represents the great Sircar in the eyes of the people and with whom alone the ryot or the Zemindar has generally to deal—the importance of making the service an attractive one for educated young men drawn from the agricultural classes needs no argument. The superior posts of Shah Nawis and Wasil Baqi Nawis and also a preponderating number of the posts of Kanungos are hence by rule practically set apart for deserving Patwaris. But Mr. Renouf writes:—"There is every reason to believe that Patwaris' claims are frequently overlooked owing to the intrigues of officials at head quarters. A striking instance of this has been reported by the Commissioner of Lahore who has ascertained that out of 43 posts of Siah Nawis, Wasil Baqi Nawis and office Kanungo in four districts in his division, only 15 are held by Patwaris. The necessity for safeguarding Patwaris' interests and for ensuring them a pospect of promotion and a reward for good honest work is apparent." There should be a flutter in some dovecots after this.

## RACING IN BOMBAY.

### THE TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

THOUGH the Bombay racing season is drawing to a close, interest, as represented by the attendance at Mahaluxmi, on Saturday, was well maintained. There was a large gathering and the card produced some interesting results. There was an excellent finish to the first race, False Start just securing the verdict from Hopeful. Sugger somewhat easily won the second race and in the event for the Virar Plate Buktawar had the race in control all the way. Despite a strong challenge from Gun Metal, Key West won the Rosehill Plate from the start. The event for the Bandora Plate produced a great race at the finish, Seagull, well ridden, getting home in front of Deserter. Beadsman won the next event and Gnullo and Shotover made a dead heat, a head behind the winner. Bay Middleton easily accounted for the Tannah Plate, and after a fine finish the Hunter's Flat Race was won by Lady Jenkins' Perth, ridden by Mr. O. Symons, Dutchman ridden by his owner Mr. J. L. Symons being second. Details:—

The First Nursery Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July 1903. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Mahomed Shamlan's gah False Start, 8st 13lbs Robertson ..... 1
Mr A W P's bah Hopeful, 9st 7lbs Ittal ..... 2
Mr Allavi Ooshman's chah Naseeb 8st 7lbs Robinson ..... 3
Mr Abdoola Parra's gah Reformer, 9st 5lbs C B Mahommed ..... 0
Mr W Moran's gah Young Gazelle, 8st 12lbs Bond ..... 0
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's gah Kismat, 8st 12lbs Heeroo ..... 0
Mr A A Amer's ch ah Caravan 8st 11lbs Nama ..... 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's gah Agincourt, 9st 4lbs Elliott ..... 0
Mr Ve'l's bah Over Norton 8st 3lbs Bennet ..... 0
Mr Cowasjee Dhunjeeshaw's gah Random Native ..... 0
Messrs P Framjee and I G H Noormahomed's bah Superior, 7st 13lbs. Omerkhan ..... 0
Aga S Shah's and Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch ah Prince Arthur, 7st 10lbs Kamad ..... 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Naseeb; 5 to 1 Hopeful; 6 to 1 Superior; 8 to 1 Young Gazelle and Kismat; 15 to 1 the others.

Kismat led out from Hopeful but up the straight False Start got the rails while Hopeful finished near the judges box. Won by a neck length, between second and third. Time—1 min. 9-4-5secs.

The Second Nursery Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July, 1903. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Mujeed bin Jurji's, bah Sugger. 9st 4lbs Robinson ..... 1
Mr S A Wahed's, bah Reflector, 8st Elliott ..... 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's, gah Roomy, 8st 5lbs Heeroo ... 3
Mr A W P's, gah Krupp, 9st 8lbs Native ..... 0
Mr. Finch's, bam Arab Maid, 9st 6lbs Robertson ..... 0
Messrs G H S Mahomed, and A A Sale's gah Result, 8st 12lbs Omerkhan ..... 0
Mr J Antoony's bah Saizar, 8st 6lbs Native ..... 0
Mr. Faraj bah Sanad's, bin Young Mosumma, 8st Native ..... 0
Mr Sulleman Obayed's, bah Moshtaree, 7st 13lbs Native ..... 0
Mr Henry's, ch ah Bend'or 7st 5lbs Kamel ..... 0
Mr A R Obayed's, bl ag Noby, 7st 5lb Ittal ..... 0
Mr Tahar Yunis, gah Swazi, 7st Dhondi ..... 0
Mr Abdul Wahed Khushram's, gah High Flag, 6st 13lbs Trachan ..... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Sugger; 3 to 1 Roomy; 6 to 1 Result; 10 to 1 Krupp and Arab Maid: 20 to 1 the others.

Swazi led to the bend where Sugger came out and held the race although Reflector came with a fine rush at the finish. Won by 3-4 length; 1-2 length between second and third. Time—1min. 9 4-5 secs.

The Virar Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr M T Shroff's, g a h Bukhtwar 7st. 13lbs Kamad ..... 1
Mr Nusser Abloola's, g a h Clever Boy 6st 13lbs Kanai ..... 2
Mr. Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's, b a h Mosumma 9st 11b Nama ..... 3
Mr F M Garda's, b a h Kour Sahib, 9st, 10lbs C B Mahomed ..... 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar, 9st 3lbs Oomerkhan ..... 0
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Dul dul 8st 10lbs Robinson ..... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Minting King 8st 7lbs Heeroo ..... 0
Mr Abdoola Shamlan's ch a h Galib 7st 11lbs Dhondi ..... 0
Messrs. A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a g Young Taisseer 7st 5lbs Elliott ..... 0
Mr Fox's b a h Erbas 6st 6lbs Trabon ..... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Bucktawar; 4 to 1 Minting King; 5 to 1 Young Taiseer and Kour Sahib; 6 to 1 Malabar; 10 to 1 the others.

Buktawar led all the way attended by Clever Boy and won easily by a length: 1 1-2 length between second and third. Time—min secs.

The Rosehill Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Percy Fisher's b aus m Key West 6st 4lbs Kamad ..... 1
Mr. J C Galstaun's br aus m Gun Metal 8st 7lbs C B Mahomed ..... 2
Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 9st 10lbs Oomerkhan ..... 3

Betting: Evens Russley Rose; 2 to 1 Gun Metal; 3 to 1 Wakeful; 6 to 1 Key West; 10 to 1 the others.

West led all the way but at the distance Gun Metal was brought along strongly, but failed to collar the leader by a head; 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 3 secs.

The Bandora Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 second Rs. 100 and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won a flat race, value Rs. 50 or over Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. R R S's ch a h Seagull, 9st. 5lbs. Robinson... 1
Mr Artin A. Essayie's ch a h Deserter, 7st 13lbs Oomerkhan ..... 2
Mr. Syed Rashi's ch a h Sahab, 8st. 12lbs Kamad 3
Messrs. A. A. Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Galston 9st 7lbs Nama ..... 0
Mr. Kadavi A Rehman's b a h Inspector, 7st 12lbs Native ..... 0
Mr. A. R. Sulleman's b a h Salvation, 7st. 9lbs Bennett ..... 0
Mr. A. W. P.'s b a h Mudmia, 7st. 5lbs Esuf ... 0
Mr. Abdoola Tamimi's g a h Najeel, Flag, 7st, 6lbs Dhondi ..... 0
Mr. Jassim Nasaralla's bl a h Sabig, 7st. 5lbs Heeroo ..... 0
Messrs. S. Amanie and A. R. Amanie's b a h Sword 7st. 5lbs Elliott ..... 0
Mr. Zail bin Mahomed's b a h Sarawak, 7st Native ..... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Deserter and Sabig; 3 to 1 Seagull; 3 to 1 Sahale; 8 to 1 Galston and Mudmia; 10 to 1 the others.

Mudmia and Sabig made the running to the bend where Deserter and Seagull came out, the latter on the rails. A great race was witnessed up the straight, Seagull and Deserter both being under the whip. Won by a neck, length between second and third. Time—1 min. 39secs.

The March Plate.—Winner, 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2000 or over since 31st March 1901. Distance—9 furlongs.

H. H. Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman 9st Robinson ..... 1
Messrs. M. Goculdas and A. Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo, 6st 10lbs Bennett ..... } Dead-heat.
Aga S. Shah's br aus m Shotover, 6st 3lbs Kamad ..... }

Betting 6 to 4 on Beadsman 3 to 1 Gnullo 4 to 1 Planet 6 to 1 Shotover.

Planet led Gnullo to the three furlongs where Gnullo took command and was challenged up the straight by Beadsman who won by head Shotover coming with a late run and dead-heating with Gnullo. Time—1 min. 57-2-5 secs.

The Tannah Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 10st. Elliott ..... 1
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 9st Robinson ..... 2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 7st Dhondi .. 3

Betting: 2 to 1 against Bay Middleton and Achilles; 4 to 1 Governor; 5 to 1 Tigris; 8 to 1 Little Joker; 10 to 1 the others.

Nine ran. Governor led into the straight where Bay Middleton came away and easily resisting a challenge from Achilles won by 1-1-4 length. 3-4 length between second and third. Time—1—2 2 5 secs.

The Hunters' Flat Race.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 50; and third Rs. 25. For Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 200 and which are the "bona fide" property of Members of the Bombay Hunt certified by the M F H to have been regularly hunted this season. Weights—Catchweights over 12st. Penalty—Horses not ridden by their owners 4lbs. extra. Allowance—Arabs and C. B.s 2st. To be ridden by Members of the Bombay Hunt. Distance—1 mile 5 furlongs.

Lady Jenkin's b aus g Perth 11st 11lbs Mr O Symons ..... 1
Mr J L Symon's br aus g Dutchman 11st 11lbs Owner ..... 2
Mr Alston's b aus g Neptune 11st 7lbs Owner ..... 3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Perth; Evens Dutchman, 6 to 1 the other.

Seven ran. At the eight furlongs Perth took up the running followed by Dutchman with Neptune next. Dutchman then led but turning the bend Perth came up and won by a neck, 6 lengths between second and third. Time 2-13

# PORT ARTHUR BATTLE.

## RUSSIANS AGAIN WORSTED.

## KUROPATKIN'S PLANS.

### A VAIN IMAGINING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 12. 8-35 A. M.

Admiral Alexeieff reports as follows :—

In the course of our reconnaissance before the dawn of the 10th instant six torpedoers encountered the Japanese torpedoers and cruisers outside Port Arthur.

A hot action ensued.

The Russian torpedoer Steregutchy and one Japanese torpedoer were sunk.

The former's crew were drowned and the rest captured.

When Admiral Makaroff saw the Steregutchy disabled he went to her rescue with the Novik and the Bayan, but as the destroyer was surrounded by five Japanese cruisers and the enemy's battleships were approaching, the Admiral was compelled to retire.

The sinking of the Japanese torpedoer was effected by the torpedoer Vlastny with a Whitehead torpedo.

The enemy bombarded the ships and the fortress with heavy guns, from long range till 1-15, firing 200 shells.

The damage to our vessels was insignificant.

One of our shells appeared to have seriously damaged the Japanese cruiser Takasago, but owing to distance it was impossible to ascertain the extent.

Apart from the sinking of the Steregutchy, the Russian losses during the night of the engagement and bombardment, taken together, were six officers and 31 men wounded and three men killed.

The foregoing report supplements Admiral Alexeieff's despatch of yesterday.

[The Japanese Cruiser Takasago which Admiral Alexeieff believes was damaged in the fighting off Port Arthur on the 10th instant is a 2nd class protected cruiser and was built at the Elswick works in 1897. She displaces 4,300 tons and has an indicated horse power (forced draught) of 15,500 equal to a speed of 24 knots an hour. Her coal capacity is from 800 to 1,000 tons. Her engines are triple expansion and the has double ended cylindrical boilers. Her protection consists of a steel deck from 2 1-2 inches to 4 1-2 inches thick, gun houses for 8 inch guns 4 1-2 inches to 2 inches thick ; and for 4·7 inch guns a protection of two inches in thickness. She carries two 8 inch quick firing guns in gun-houses on the forecastle and poop, ten 4·7 inch quick firers in sponsons, twelve 12 pounder quickfirers, six 2 1-2 pounder quickfirers and five tropedo tubes, one being above water in the bow.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

An "Englishman" cable dated London the 11th instant states :—

The Russian torpedo Flotilla sailed from Port Arthur to-day, and attacked the Japanese fleet. One Japanese torpedo-boat was sunk and also a Russian destroyer. The fate of the crews is unknown.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

A telegram from Port Arthur has been received at St. Petersburg which describes the bombardment on the 10th as terribly severe.

The new town sustained the greatest damage. The casualties included some civilians and ladies.

All was quiet there on the 11th instant.

The Russians on the initiative of Admiral Makaroff are pursuing offensive tactics and put to sea but did not discover the whereabouts of the Japanese and returned in the afternoon.

General Kuropatkin has left St. Petersburg for the front and will probably make the railway train his headquarters.

His Aide-de-camp on being interviewed said that General Kuropatkin would first recall all the Russian troops from Korea.

He will begin his operations in May and thinks he will have done with Japan by the end of July.

Military and Naval critics at Berlin admire unreservedly the manner in which the Japanese are using their fleet to support their military operations, its mobility and the consummate skill of its commanders.

Reuter (Tokio) says the Cabinet met to-day the elder statesmen being present when it was decided to realise fifty million yen by postponing Government undertakings and seventy million yen by a war tax.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The report received by the Washington State Department on the 10th instant from Chifu, relative to the arrival of Japanese troops at Fungwangchen and Takushan, is received with incredulity by military experts, though mystery is surrounding all movements and makes everything credible.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the treaty between Japan and Korea, the full text of which was published in the "Gazette" at Seoul on the 10th instant, annuls the concessions granted to the Russians, namely, the deprival of Korea of the right to alienate Kojedo Island, the coal mining rights of Rosi Island and the forestry concessions at Ulleongdo and Tumen in the Yalu Valley.

### TORPEDOES IN WARFARE.

Torpedoes, as weapons of war, though known and proved to be almost irresistible, were for long practically disregarded. They are divided into classes. In the first comes the mine torpedo. In the second the torpedo which is propelled by means of internal mechanism towards the object sought to be destroyed. Both these different kinds were first used during the American War of Secession and by their aid no fewer than thirty-four vessels were blown up, in six cases this result being obtained by loaded specimens projecting on the end of a spar from the attacking vessels. To only a very few people, however, were the benefits thus procured for the users of such apparatus genuinely instructive. These at once set their wits to work to find some method by which to improve on the crudities of the originals. In 1861 an officer in the Austrian Navy hit upon what may be regarded as the mother of the present White-head torpedo. His idea, incomplete and unworkable, was elaborated by the English manager of an engine manufacturing company in Fiume, to whom he showed it; and now the town on the Adriatic owes its prosperity for most part to the great factory there founded. The progress of this type of torpedo, which is admittedly the most perfect, to its present state the completeness has, however, been very gradual. The first constructed was 14in. in diameter and 15in. at the fins. It weighed 300lb., carried on explosive charge of 18lb. of dynamite, and was driven by compressed air at a pressure of 700lb to the square inch. Running under favourable circumstances, its speed was six knots, and that only for short distances. The great difficulty experienced was in making it maintain a uniform depth below the surface, for at one time it would go skimming along the surface of the water, and at another dive deep below the waves. Still with all these disadvantages, the Austrian Government decided to experiment with it, and the committee appointed for the purpose reported favourably after tests lasting over a considerable number of months. Meanwhile Mr. Whitehead solved the problem of the uniformity of depth by placing in his machine a "balance chamber," the secret of which was guarded with the utmost care. It was impossible, however, to keep the working of so important a discovery long from the knowledge of other nations, and a few years ago the Austrian Government impressed upon the mechanician the futility of further efforts against the designs of the inquisitive. They being unable to buy the contrivance outright, its designer entered into negotiations with other Powers, and by the British the right of manufacture was purchased after numerous trials had been made. To-day, from six knots the speed of the torpedo has been increased to thirty-one, over a distance of about three quarters of a mile, while at the same time wonderful accuracy of aim has been secured."

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TOPEDOES.

This, briefly, is the history of an apparatus which has revolutionised naval warfare, and the value of which during present hostilities is likely at last to be fully demonstrated. In construction it is simple, and consists of various main sections. The first of these is known as the head. It contains the charge and pistol by which that charge is fired. So far as the pistol is concerned, it is merely a rod which, on coming in contact with any resisting substance, is driven in upon a detonator, and this in turn explodes first a primer and by it the guncotton within. Next comes the air-chamber, which to the torpedo is the same as the boiler to a ship. Into this air is forced at a pressure of 1,100lb. to the square inch in the most common type of torpedo. Behind the air compartment is the balance chamber which contains the apparatus which controls the torpedo at its proper depth in the water, as well as the volves through which the compressed air passes to the engines. The depth-keeping appliance is worked from two sources, one a pendulum arrangement and the other a hydrostatic valve kept in place by a spring and forced into action by water pressure when the projectile goes below the required depth. The pendulum is joined by rods to the rudders. When the torpedo is head down, the weight swings forward and the rudders are brought up, and when it is head up the pendulum reverses the rudder movement. By the hydrostatic valve a balance or check is maintained upon the former, and to these two is joined a clever controlling gear, the details of which it would take too long to describe. From here we pass to the engine room, in which is placed a single-acting three-cylinder machine made by the firm of Brotherhood, and the indicated horse-power of those of the latest design is no less than fifty-six. Passing on, again, we reach the buoyancy chamber, the purpose of which is sufficiently indicated by the name, though, in addition, it to some extent helps to maintain the cylinder in an upright position by the stowage of ballast in the bottom. In spite, however, of all these elaborate arrangements to ensure a straight course, the projectile may still be deflected (1) by the shock on striking the water, (2) by dents on the shell, (3) by being struck by the sea, (4) by rolling on entering the water and causing the horizontal rudders to become vertical, and (5) by air leaks. To counteract these influences, what may be regarded as the greatest triumph of the whole mechanism is placed in the compartment last mentioned. This is the gyroscope, which, under certain conditions, is revolved at a velocity of 1,200 revolutions per minute. As a result a small servo-motor is caused to work, and the motor acts upon a pair of movable rudders placed in recesses in the vertical fins of the torpedo. Thus by a system of marvellous action and counter action, the desired line of fire is steadily maintained. Just one step more and the tail is reached. Here is contained a continuation of the buoyancy chamber, the wheel gearing for turning the two propellers in opposite directions, upper and lower perpendicular fins, the frame for two horizontal rudders, the rudders themselves which are adjustable, and the propellers.

TORPEDO BOATS.

It is needless to go into detail of the changes the adoption of this means of destruction has wrought in the navies of the world. Suffice it to say that there are now few war vessels unprovided with tubes from which, either by compressed air or explosives to launch the terrible torpedo at their foes. Special classes of vessels have been brought into being for its use, and like the balancing in the weapon itself, as one lot has been proved deadly, another lot has been created capable of putting them out of action. With the torpedo-boat at present it is, however, most interesting to deal. These being unable long to sea, must work near friendly harbours, and in the darkness are most dangerous. As a rule they hunt in pairs, and "in practice" it is nerve-shaking to come through the murk of night and find them close under the big ship's bows. Racing ahead of the ironclad is the game and then lying 'doggo' until she comes to meet her doom. Or it may be that the young commanders, finding themselves trapped by a speedier and more heavily armoured foe, dash straight in hoping only to get one torpedo on the enemy before they sink for ever. With their small draught, they are enabled to lie close behind sheltering rocks which no larger vessels dare approach, and silently issuing from thence deal a death blow at the unwary. Greater, however, it is for them in the mist to run into a hostile harbour and deal destruction among the vessels there. "The adoption of the torpedo," as a well-known writer has expressed it, "has been the means of supplying the younger officers of the Navy with a fresh outlet for the display of dash and enterprise. Twenty years ago there was every prospect that the introduction of mastless ships would turn the life of the ordinary junior executive officer into the most uneventful humdrum of existences ; but the advent of this new weapon and the new classes of vessel which followed in its wake have changed all that. With a flotilla of torpedo boats, and a host of catchers and destroyers, there stand to hand so many opportunities for displaying individual ability, and in war time so many roads to fame and honour. In a word, the torpedo has brought into the Navy a fresh zest, a new romance, and possibilities more brilliant than were ever existent before its adoption."

STARTING PRICES ON THE LINCOLN AND GRAND NATIONAL.

SPECIAL LIMIT. Write for Probable Runners —CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## TRANSVAAL LABOUR.

### The Importation of Chinese.

### DIFFICULTIES WITH CHINA.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

It is officially announced that it is the King's pleasure not to disallow the Transvaal Labour Ordinance but it cannot be brought into operation at present.

It is understood that this means pending the completion of negotiations with China in reference to the regulations.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S FINANCES.

### The Budget Deficiency.

### A GLOOMY PROSPECT.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The "Times" computes this year's deficit at two millions sterling and the next year's expenditure at £142,376,067. The prospect for the taxpayer is not a cheerful one.

## INDIA COUNCIL BILLS.

### Statement by Mr. Brodrick.

Mr. Brodrick has made a full statement in the House of Commons regarding the use to which the sales of Council Bills and Transfers in 1903-04 were put, and added that it was not intended to hamper trade by restricting the drawings in 1904-05 to a fixed amount in consequence of the large remittances in 1903-04.

## CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

### Warner's Team v. S. Australia.

In the match against South Australia at Adelaide the South Australians made 259 in their first innings and Warner's team so far have made 9 for one wicket.

## INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

In the Association football match between Scotland and Wales each team scored one goal.

England scored 3 goals against Ireland who scored one.

In the Rugby match between Ireland and Wales, the former made 14 points and the latter 12.

## THE KAISER WILLIAM.

The Kaiser William has left Bremerhaven for a tour in the Mediterranean.

## GOVERNMENT'S EDUCATION POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Discussing the Education Resolution the "Englishman" says that if there is to be any real progress or reconstruction the problem must be faced in a sterner and more trenchant spirit. The "Statesman" describes the resolution as comprehensive.

## "GAZETTE" OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. P. L. Moore is gazetted District Magistrate at Bangalore.

Mr. Debroe, Deputy Manager of the North-Western Railway, has six months' leave, and Lieutenant Eustace, Assistant Engineer, has twelve months' leave.

Lieutenant A. Hamilton, Indian Marine, is granted twelve months' leave.

Mr. Donald, who has now completed the delimitation of the Kurram Afghan Border, has reverted to be Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismael Khan. Mr. Lorimer, who accompanied the Viceregal party up the Persian Gulf, is appointed Divisional Judge at Derajat.

## RAIN IN NORTHERN INDIA.

A report published to-day for the past week records effective rain over nearly the whole of Northern India, the greatest amount being in the West Himalayas where nearly three-and-a-half inches have been registered. This unusual burst does not appear to be yet over, as the barometer is again falling in the north-west.

## THE INDIAN FINANCES.

The appropriation report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1902-03 is published but adds little of general interest to what appeared in last year's budget statement.

## CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

### TO BE REVIEWED BY LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener reviews all the Calcutta Volunteers here on the 22nd instant.

THE correspondent of the "Daily Mail" at Rome telegraphs .—Private news has been received from the Central Revolutionary Committee in Switzerland, which is in communication with the committees in Russia and other parts of Europe, that everything is prepared for an outbreak in the Czar's empire which will have far-reaching effects. The opportunity will come when heavy defeats and the long continuance of the war necessitates fresh reinforcements being sent to the East and the burden is felt more heavily by the people.

## BENGAL EXCISE BILL.

### REFERRED BACK TO COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

A prolonged debate took place in the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday over the new Excise Bill.

Mr. Woodroffe, the Advocate-General, contended that insufficient provision had been made for restricting the sale of liquor to women and children and for preventing the setting up of grog shops in localities where local public opinion was adverse. The Bengal Government eventually agreed to refer the measure back to the Select Committee strengthening the same by the addition of Mr. Woodroffe.

## THE TIBET MISSION.

### SNOWSTORM IN THE CHUMBI VALLEY.

Heavy snowstorms are reported in the Chumbi Valley with very low temperatures. During one of the storms two Sikkim stags, an exceedingly rare species, came down to the Lingmatong plain and were shot by Mounted Infantry.

## FALL IN GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Exchange on demand to-day stood at 1 4 1-16 and Government Paper fell to 97-13.

## THE OILSEED CROP.

The second general official memorandum upon the winter oilseed crop published to-day, anticipates an unusually large outturn in Northern India.

## DEATH OF AN I. M. S. OFFICER.

The sudden death at Peshawar of Lieutenant-Colonel Ferrand I. M. S. from heart disease is reported.

## OPIUM REVENUE.

The opinion revenue to date is two crores better than the estimates.

## DEATH OF A SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

MADRAS, MARCH 12.

News has just been received at Trichinopoly of the death at home of Mr. Spalding formerly Chief Engineer and for some time Acting Agent and Manager of the South Indian Railway. The deceased left India about three years ago on sick leave at the expiration of which he retired.

## THE GAIKWAR AND THE PARSIS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 13.

The deputation representing the Navsari public arrived here yesterday to wait upon the Maharaja to offer thanks for the honour of Chharti Masal conferred upon Dastoorji who stays at Dadabhai Merchant's bungalow. The camp was visited by the Maharaja to-day at 4 p. m. Ervad Edulji Kersatji Antia read the address conveying blessing to his Highness's family in Persian, Zand and Sanscrit, eulogising the Maharaja's noble qualities and stating that the honour conferred has placed, not only the Navsari public of whom Dastoorji is the head, but also the whole Parsee community of India, under deep obligation. The Maharaja in reply thanked the deputation for the trouble taken to come from Navsari and said that Dastoorji is worthy of the honour conferred.

## HILL'S WORLD ENTERTAINERS.

This Company opened at the Novelty Theatre for a short season in Bombay on Saturday night and achieved a distinct success. The Company is a combination of clever variety artistes and a full house applauded each item of the excellent entertainment enthusiastically. Mr. Bob. Carlyle, a comedian and whistler, opened the programme and his ability appealed to the house at once. Miss Leslie Norman is an accomplished singer with a rich and powerful contralto voice and sings a number of charming ballads with admirable effect. Mr. Leonard Nelson who is described as "just a plain comedian," is a very clever exponent of the best type of music hall comedy singing. He gives a number of humorous songs which are admirably rendered. Each of his efforts on Saturday night was vociferously applauded, but perhaps his most popular songs were "I'm agoing to leave the Earth," another about a particular and proud individual who didn't like work, and a series about woman in her varying phases. These songs had each the advantage of a symphony in which the audience could join, a feature which was especially attractive to the large number of soldiers in the house. Miss Maud Lepage sings a couple of songs after the manner of the soubrette of the variety stage and subsequently joins in a comedy sketch by the St. Leonards. The sensational item of the entertainment is the performance of Hill and Sylviany trick cyclists. Hill performs a number of clever evolutions on an "ordinary" machine carrying the lady above his head on one hand. Thereafter he rides a single wheel without frame or handle and carrying the lady on his shoulders, performs a number of exciting tricks. The climax is reached when Hill cycles down a lengthy flight of stairs on the single wheel, capping this by repeating the performance with the lady on his shoulders. The spectators are relieved to find the daring couple reach the bottom of the stairs and the stage in safety and the exploit is tremendously applauded. The whole entertainment provided by this Company is of such a high standard that the season in Bombay should be exceedingly successful.

## PUBLIC HEALTH LECTURES.

A series of public lectures in English and Vernaculars has been arranged under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association and the first lecture of the series will be delivered by Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey M. D. in the Framji Cawasji Hall on Thursday next at 5 p. m. The subject of the lecture will be :—"Some Common Sense Views on Plague" The Hon'ble Sir James Monteath, K. C. I. E. has consented to preside. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to deliver lectures and many more are expected to comply with the Association's request. Sir Balchandra Krishna Kt. ; Dr. C. H. Cayley ; Dr. A. G. Viegas ; Mr. D. E. Wacha ; Dr. D. A Turkhad ; Dr. T. B. Nariman ; The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar ; Dr. K. N. Gokhale ; Dr. D. R. Bardi ; Dr. R. N. Ranina ; Dr. R. R. Lakhadir ; Dr. Ebrahim Husein ; Dr. Popat Prabhuram Vaidya ; Dr. D. R. Tata ; Dr. M. H. Bhatavadekar.

## THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

### THE RECEPTION AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 11.

The special train conveying his Excellency the Governor, Lady Lamington, and the Government House party, arrived at Ahmedabad this morning shortly after eight o'clock. The most extensive stay of the tour will be made in this famous old city and his Excellency's departure will take place on Monday evening, if the programme be adhered to. His Excellency, who has made himself well acquainted with the historical detail, necessary to fully appreciate the objects of interest in the various places he intends to visit, is evidently looking forward with keen pleasure to seeing the many beautiful mosques and other architectural features of antiquarian interest of which Ahmedabad is so proud. The city is now engaged upon a big scheme of drainage which will cost a very large sum of money and will eventually make the city one of the most sanitary in the Presidency. A good monsoon last year with a capital harvest attendant upon it brought to the city a fair degree of prosperity, and the progress which is now to be observed might be expected to continue but for the demoralising effects of plague, which recently has committed serious ravages amongst the population.

The Governor's arrival this morning was awaited by a large gathering. The railway station was lavishly decorated and presented an extremely gay appearance. On the platform amongst numbers of leading citizens of Ahmedabad, were:—Mr. E. Lawrence, B.A., I.C.S., (Commissioner, Northern Division) Mr. W. Doderet I.C.S., (Collector) and Mrs. Doderet, Mr. S. L. Batchelor I.C.S., (District Judge) Colonel J. W. T. Anderson I.M.S., F.R.C.S., (Civil Surgeon). Mr. Ali Akbar M. Inst., C.E., (Executive Engineer) ; Mr. S. Padumji (Joint Sessions Judge, Mr. C. E. Palmer I.C.S., (Assistant Judge), Mr. Husband I.C.S., (Assistant Collector) ; Mr. Kessein I.C.S., (Assistant Collector); Mr. R. M. Phillips, D.S.P., Mr. C. F Gierwright, Mr. E. Forrest, Major Stavely, Captain Grove, Captain Gough, Lt. Devitt, Lt. Orchard, Capt. Searle, Capt. Satum, Lt. B. B. Paymaster I. M. S., Lt. Johnstone Smith, Lieut. Barr, Mr. D. Macdonald, M. C. R. Jeffries, Mrs. F. McAfee, Miss Fielding, Mrs. Maudy, Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, Sheth Chenubhoy Madhowlal, Sheth Mansukhboy Rhagubhoy, Dr. N. C. Mody, Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker, Sheth Chiminlal Nagindass, Sheth Mangaldas Ghirdhardass, Mr. Motilal Lalbhoy, Rao Bahadur Himatlal Mathuradass, Mr. Lalubhoy Parakh, Mr. Vadilal Tarachand, Mr. Dadabhoy N. Nanavatty, Diwan Bahadur Ambalal Sakinlal, Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Ichharam, Mr Bhimbhoy Kirparam, Mr. E. D. Talati, Sheth Lalbhoy Dulpatbhoy, Mr. Osmanmian, Mr. Rustomji Jahangir Vakil, Mr. Ardesir Jamsetji Lalkaka, Mr. Krishnarao Bholanath, Khan Bahadur Dr. Nowroji K Kalyanwalla, Dr. Joseph Benjamin, Mr. Kaikushroo E. Talati, M. Rambhoy Sakarlal, Mr. Varabhoy, Mr. Nariman Rottonji Kathawala. Dr. Soloman, Dr. Pitamberdass Kuberdas, Mr. Kesovlal Motilal Vakil, Sheth Atabalal Sarabhai, Mr. Syed Edroos, Mr. Mulchand Asharam, and Mr. Framroz Guarda.

As his Excellency stepped upon the platform a salute of seventeen guns was fired by the 4th Battery of the Royal Field Artillery. Their Excellencies were received by the Commissioner and many of those present having been presented, the party left the station and his Excellency inspected the guard of honour of a hundred of the 109th Bombay Infantry. The party were then driven to Shahibagh, the residence of the Commissioner where Mr. Lawrence, received them and where, they will reside during their sojourn in Ahmedabad. Their Excellencies were unable to proceed through some of the principal thoroughfares of the city owing to the drainage works in progress. They were loudly cheered by the crowds who assembled along the route.

### THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

PROGRESS IN AHMEDABAD.

HIS EXCELLENCY AND THE CITY'S REQUIREMENTS.

At noon to-day his Excellency drove to the Municipal Hall in order to receive an address from the members of the Ahmedabad Municipality. Owing to the limited capacity of the Municipal Hall itself, the ceremony was held in a Shamiana erected in the compound. This structure was tastefully decorated, and accommodated three hundred or four hundred people.

RECENT PROGRESS.

The address, which was enclosed in a beautifully designed casket of silver, was read by Mr. Motilal Lalbhoy, the president of the Corporation. The address drew attention to the New Gardens, now in process of construction, for which the inhabitants of the City had subscribed as a tribute of affectionate loyalty to the Memory of the late revered Queen-Empress. A marble statue of Her Majesty is being prepared in Bombay, and it will shortly occupy a prominent site in the Victoria Memorial Gardens. Some of the most useful Institutions in the city are being enlarged. New wards are shortly to be added to the Victoria Jubilee Female Hospital, and additional accommodation is now being provided at the Runchorelal Dispensary. Also a suitable site has been secured for the proposed Technical Institute to be erected in memory of the late Sheth Madhavlal Runchorelal. In connexion with all these three buildings the city stands under deep obligation to the liberality of Sheth Chinubhai Madhavlal, who has also made a generous contribution towards the erection of new and more commodious premises for the High School. Thanks were tendered to Government for their additional grant of Rs. 8,636 for the extension and development of Primary Education in Ahmedabad. This sum, however was insufficient to afford adequate provision for the teaching of the boys and girls resident within municipal limits. It was earnestly hoped that Government would be pleased to accord a further grant, to enable the Municipality to erect suitable buildings for their primary schools. Of the Mofussil Municipalities in the Presidency Ahmedabad is the first to have adopted a scheme for the drainage of the entire city. The experiment of draining a portion of the Khadia ward having proved satisfactory, the preparation of a detailed plan for the extension of the same system of drainage to all the wards was entrusted to Mr. Baldwin Latham of London. Mainly in accordance with his plans this work is now being vigorously prosecuted. A sum of nearly eleven lakhs of rupees will be required to meet the cost of the scheme towards which a loan of eight lakhs has already been sanctioned. Arrangements have also recently been made for acquiring some three hundred acres of land for a sewage farm, which will, eventually prove a source of income. Reference was made to efforts to provide facilities for the people to remove from the congested city areas to the open suburbs, and Government were asked to further help in this matter by making the conditions relating to buildings on agricultural lands as easy as possible.

THE RAVAGES OF PLAGUE.

Mr. Lalbhoy supplemented the address by the following remarks :—I am sorry to have to say that since this address was written cases of plague have occurred more frequently than before, and there has been a considerable increase in the plague mortality here. It is difficult to assign any particular reason for this. It may be due to the free mixing of the people, it may be due partly also to people in large numbers coming from plague infected localities, of which, unfortunately, at present there are many in Guzerat and Kathiawar. It is also due, I may say in a small extent, but to what extent I cannot exactly say, to the habits and customs of the people, their ignorance and their indifference to consequences. But, to my own mind, it is largely due to the damp, caused by the recent bad weather.

(Concluded on page 6.)

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

In the absence of any exciting news from the Far East—the alleged great naval victory by the Russians at Port Arthur turns out to be what many persons suspected when they read the telegram rather hastily given to the public by a usually cautious agency—the public here have had their attention mainly directed to the machinations of our enemies on the Continent. The evidently inspired and carefully calculated attempts to drive France to espouse the Russian quarrel with Japan and to stir up animosity against England are not confined to Paris though there they are exceptionally persistent. The columns of the "Figaro" chiefly are employed for these wicked manœuvres. The ball was set rolling by circulating an account of how Russia offered to help France at the time of the difficulties with England over Fashoda, a story which if true as it may be is a curious commentary on all the talk about the Tsar's immovable determination to preserve peace. Admittedly the source of the "Figaro's" information is Russian. It follows therefore that the Imperial professions referred to were insincere as professions emanating from Russia not infrequently are, when they relate to matters of "la haute politique." But to return to the campaign of mendacity which Russia can evidently carry on with greater vigor than her campaign against the plucky and clever little Japs. According to the second instalment as summarised by the Paris correspondent of the "Times," an aide-de-camp of the Emperor William, commander of a German regiment bearing the name of Alexander III, of which the Tsar Nicholas is the nominal chief, arrived in St. Petersburg under the pretext of handing to the Tsar the regulation helmet and an address from the regiment. In reality, however, he was, according to the "Figaro's" informant, the bearer of an autograph letter from William II. relating to the war and "according to a conjecture that seems well founded," to the attitude of England. Since the rupture between Russia and Japan this authority has found that in official circles the support of Germany has been reckoned upon, and that persistent rumours represent that Power as being ready to help Russia without reserve. A change in the grouping of the Powers which would bring Russia, Germany, and France together has, he says, been freely discussed. Hostility to England is daily increasing, and an attitude distinctly hostile to Russia is, rightly or wrongly, attributed to her. In military circles war with Great Britain is openly spoken of as possible. The chief of the naval staff, Admiral Rozhdestvensky, is alleged to have said in the course of a private conversation that it was impossible to send to Port Arthur all the naval officers who desired to go, as they might shortly be wanted in the Baltic.

The correspondent adds that after the visit of Sir Charles Scott to Count Lumsdorff, Russia gave England 36 hours to declare her neutrality. At the end of 22 hours the official notification arrived. These foolish yet dangerous statements are not ignored but they leave us cool. The British public seems to have made up its mind to follow the advice of our leading journal, namely to dismiss the sensational details and assign to them a merely general significance as a symptom. It is satisfactory to see that although the sympathies of France are as is quite natural entirely with the Russian all Frenchmen do not regard with approval the endeavour to work up a hostile feeling against England in connection with the war. Some of these dissentients have spoken out strongly on the subject and not least the ex-Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan. He has had the courage to express scepticism as to the statement that Russia was willing to fight with and for France if the latter choose to consider the Fashoda incident as a "casus belli" and still greater courage to point out what might have happened had hostilities occurred. "From the very first moment the British fleet would have been at our ports in the North Sea and in the Mediterranean, a body of troops which was at Malta ready to start would have landed in Tunis or Algeria, or at some point where resistance would have been difficult—for instance, at Bizerta, which we had not then organised. At the same time our defenceless colonies would have been attacked simultaneously by British naval divisions which it is perfectly well known we had hardly anywhere the means of opposing. As our squadrons of the North Sea and the Mediterranean were not then able to cope successfully with those of England, as—and this is no longer a secret—they were wanting in many things which were indispensable, without speaking of ammunition ; as, in a word, we were no more in a position to carry on a maritime war in European waters than a colonial war in the Far East or elsewhere, a rupture with England would have been followed by disasters both prompt and deplorable." It is, declares M. Lanessan, painful to recall these facts and he does so with sadness, but it is indispensable that everybody having the real interests of the country at heart should bear them in mind at a moment when in order to drag the French into another adventure somebody who ought to be known is publishing the narratives and diplomatic documents at present appearing in the Press. M. de Lanessan asks who this somebody is. Of course he knows. A man is not an ex-Minister without having discovered how these things are done.

But while the British public calmly pursues the even tenour of its way and refuses to indulge in undue recrimination there is general satisfaction that Lord Selborne should have made the statement he did in the House of Lords yesterday. The Cabinet were in conclave earlier in the day and it is assumed that the First Lord's dignified protest was the direct outcome of the meeting of Ministers. Doubtless by pre-arrangement Earl Spencer asked a series of questions which gave Lord Selborne the desired opportunity of making his important speech. At the outset he said :—"There is, I fear, some influence at work which is endeavouring to misrepresent the attitude of this country and to show that the Navy is not observing that strict neutrality which is incumbent upon it." Each of the points mentioned by Earl Spencer were taken in turn. "It has been stated that the two cruisers bought by the Japanese Government from the Argentine Government, and which were built at Genoa, were allowed to leave that port under the British flag. My Lords, there is not a word of truth in that statement. An application was made to the Consul that the ships should be allowed to fly the British flag. The request was immediately refused and they never flew that flag for one second. Again, it has been stated that the Admiralty supplied two naval officers as captains of these cruisers. Again there is not a word of truth in that statement. Two gentlemen who had been officers in the Navy were selected by the Japanese Government to command these cruisers. They were gentlemen over whom the Admiralty had no sort of control whatever, and they drew neither pay nor pension from the Government. They had however, some time ago voluntarily placed themselves on what is known as the emergency list of ex-officers who are available for service in time of war. The moment the Admiralty learnt that these officers over whom they had no control, who were on this emergency list, had undertaken to command these cruisers, the Board decided to strike them off the emergency list ; and this was done before any kind of complaint was made, before the facts had become public, and simply because the Board of Admiralty thought it the wiser course to do that which would leave no room for misrepresentation. The third statement that has been made is that these cruisers, after leaving Genoa, were escorted through the Mediterranean by his Majesty's ships. There is no foundation of any sort or kind for that statement. I do not know what colourable accident may have given rise to it. I do not believe myself, and I have no knowledge, that they were in sight even of any of his Majesty's ships. Again it has been stated that we acted in a discourteous and unusual manner in respect to the docking of certain Russian destroyers at Malta." The explanation is too long to quote in full, but shortly it is that the authorities at Malta merely intimated that if war occurred it would be necessary for the destroyers to leave in 24 hours. The Russians interpreted that as a notice to quit in 24 hours from the moment the intimation was given ! How they could possibly have thought such

a thing is difficult to imagine but it is rather unfortunate that the message conveyed to them was verbal and not written. Lord Selborne proceeded :— I might say, in this connexion, that nothing more contrary to the ordinary practice of our Navy than to be inhospitable to the ships of other navies can be conceived. I do not think that foreigners entirely realize the extent to which we extend that hospitality, and extend it gladly. I have had the cases looked up ; and I find that, within the 12 months ending January 31 of this year, in no fewer than 79 separates cases we have had the opportunity of offering hospitality to Russian ships in various ports of our own all over the world. Finally he said that when the fabrication about our having allowed the Japs to use Wei-hai-wei as a base was being most diligently circulated with the idea of inflaming Russian opinion against this country— his Majesty's ship Talbot at Chemulpo was engaged in giving up the whole of its accommodation and hospitality to the sailors of the Russian ships which suffered in the recent engagement.

### THE HOME POLITICAL SITUATION.

It is curious to notice how for the time being at all events Fiscalities has dropped behind in cur political controversies. It may crop up again but at present Fiscal Reform is decidedly off. Even the Conservative candidate for the Dorset division which is now indulging in a fight spurns Mr. Chamberlain and all his works. The Radicals are trying to make the running with John Chinaman, and I am told that it is the best election card any party has had for a long time. Meanwhile the Conservative party even at this early period of the Session are showing signs of demonstration and the Government majority is troubling the souls of the ministerial whips. Yesterday in one division it was only 14. Although Mid-Herts has made the Government still more disinclined than ever to avert a dissolution, there are still prophets who say that we shall be on the midst of a great struggle before it is time for Lord Curzon to return to India—if he ever does return.

### NIGERIA AND INDIA.

I understand that a very exceptional amount of interest is being taken in the address to be delivered before the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts next Tuesday by Lady Lugard better known by her maiden name "Flora L. Shaw" "the lady who does the colonies for the 'Times'" as Mr. Cecil Rhodes described her in his evidence before the celebrated Parliamentary Committee. The Society is, I understand, being inundated with letters from non-members asking if they may be allowed to attend and I fear that many people have received disappointing replies. This great keenness to hear a paper on Nigeria is mainly due I suspect not to a thirst for information about that protectorate but to a desire to hear and see and hear a remarkably interesting lady. On the other hand it is surprising to one to meet so many people who have relatives now or lately living in Nigeria. As Lady Lugard is said to be as able a speaker as she is a writer those who are privileged to obtain admission are likely to enjoy a treat. As an indication of the stir created by Lady Lugard's forthcoming appearance at the historic home of the Society of Arts I may mention that one of the New York dailies has arranged to publish the lecture on the other side of the Atlantic at the time it is being delivered in London. In her paper Lady Lugard will refer to the meeting composed of an audience who five or six years ago had probably not heard of Nigeria as an indication of a very marked change which is taking place in the developments of Colonial and Imperial questions. Interest in the Colonies as she will point out has now for some years been general, but the principal current of interest has been directed— chiefly no doubt along the channels of trade and emigration—to the great self-governing colonies. But the new current of which she speaks "is a perception of the great importance to us a nation of the wise and active development of our tropical dependencies." She thinks our "next colonial chapter" will be of tropical character. To Indian readers what she will say about the many points in the history of Nigeria that are parallel with the history of our Great Asiatic dependencies should prove interesting. "To begin with, from our own point of view it has been said of India" she will observe "that it is only a geographical expression. There is no historical entity which can properly be described as India. It is an agglomeration of countries and of peoples which Great Britain has agreed to bind together under one title. This is equally true of Nigeria. In India before the coming of Europeans native races of a lower order than the present ruling castes allowed themselves to be driven by successive invasions down to the sea shores of the extreme South or up into the wild fastnesses of the hills. It is equally true of Nigeria. Then the pagan races of some very low, some very hardy types, have been driven by native conquerors either towards the coast where in Southern Nigeria they may be seen in a condition not far removed from the primative nudity of the forest apes or into mountains fastresses, where they still triumphantly hold their own alike against the justice and injustice of existing rule. In India the great native invasions were ever from the north. They each in turn established religious and military dominations over the peoples that they found. Each in turn was regarded as invincible till from the sea and from the south there came a power, small in number, but great in strength, which over-threw them all and organised the shattered dominions for prosperous development under the freedom of civilised institutions. So it has been with Nigeria. There are traditions of her history for upwards of a thousand years and for the greater part of that time her experience has been that of India the rich and the civilised, tempting spoliation by the strong weakness and corruption gradually undermining manly virtue, and successive waves of invasion ever from the north till England has advanced again from the sea and from the south. As in India so in Nigeria. We meant to trade but conquest was forced upon us. Having conquered we are now obliged to administer and the hope that lies before us is to develop from small beginnings which have been made in Nigeria such another great and prosperous dominion as our ancestors have created for us in India. Another point of resemblance is that as the Kingdoms of India acknowledged the suzerainty of a little more than titular sovereign at Delhi so the Kingdoms of Nigeria acknowledge that supreme chieftainship of a sovereign at Sokoto. Lady Lugard roughly divides the population of Nigeria into three parts (1) the Fulani, the military and ruling class fast falling into degradation by their vices ; (2) the Haussas once the ruling race now representing the industry commercial and agricultural of the country, and (3) a miscellaneous collection of tribes of "an always restricted conception of civilisation." Nigeria until our advent was the happy hunting ground of the slave owner. When on the assumption of power by the British Government an Emir of the Fulani race was remonstrated with and asked to give pledges of abstaining from slave trading for the future his reply, Lady Lugard tells us was "Can you stop a cat from mousing ? " When I die I shall be found with a slave in my mouth. Slaves in fact constitute the most important source of revenue of the rulers and how to substitute some other form of wealth is Lady Lugard says one of the difficulties of the new administration. But it is hoped that the difficulty will be successfully dealt with though the time has not yet come for grappling directly with the question of domestic slavery. Meanwhile the first step in the British administration of Nigeria has been achieved. The people have been restored to the soil and a vast country brought under one flag. The country itself is wonderfully fertile well-watered and rich in mineral indications. Your readers will want to know what Lady Lugard has to say about the question that is agitating the minds of Lancashire to day. The shortage of cotton from which Lancashire is now suffering has, Lady Lugard rightly says, become a matter of very serious national concern. The words put into his Majesty's mouth on the occasion of the opening of Parliament indicate the grave attention which the matter is receiving from Ministers. "In Nigeria, spreading widely over the healthy part of it, there is a district of about 27,000 square miles in extent where the population cultivate cotton in broken patches, where this cultivation has been a traditional industry for as long as man can remember and where, with peace assured to them, the population ask for nothing better than to increase the industry indefinitely. They are willing, even eager, too, to grow better kinds of cotton. There seems no reason why in these districts white men should not before long go out to settle and like the tea planters of India create a great industry which should within the Empire produce the greater part of the raw materials required to feed our cotton manufactures.

### THE DANGERS OF INDIAN PILGRIMS.

Mr. Yoxall the ex-Board School master who doubtless to the surprise of Sir Lepel Griffin gave that distinguished Anglo-Indian a rather severe beating at the last general election is turning his attention to the woes of Indian pilgrims. Amongst the unstarred questions on the House of Commons paper yesterday was the following standing in the name of the member for West Nottingham :— "To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether he has now obtained from the Turkish Goverment the amounts claimed by British-Indian subjects robbed by brigands on the highway between Jeddah and Mecca in the years 1889 to 1902 ; and whether his Majesty's Government will confer with the Netherlands Government as to the measures to be taken for the protection of the Mahommedan, Dutch and British subjects who are this year preparing to visit the shrines at Mecca and Medina on their journey between Jeddah and those places."

Mr. Brodrick has replied :—As stated in this House by my predecessor, in reply to a Question on the 18th of March last, the claims of British-Indian pilgrims for losses by robbery in the Hedjaz, between 1892 and 1898, have been settled. His Majesty's Government have not since that date, received any further information in regard to such claims. His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople will be requested to inquire into the matter, and to report whether, in his opinion, there is any necessity for the adoption of measures such as those suggested in the last paragraph of the Question.

### OLLA PODRIDA.

Mr. H. F. B. Lynch, whose name is so well-known in connection with the Persian Gulf, is prospective Liberal candidate for the Ripon division, and Mr. Asquith is giving him a lift by making a speech at Harrogate to-night. Viscount Mountgarret whose politics are different from those of his predecessor will preside. Although an Irishman and an Irish peer Lord Mountgarret has property in Yorkshire and resides part of the year in that county. Politics apart, Mr. Lynch would be a useful member, for what he does not know about the Persian Gulf is not worth knowing. He is as good a speaker as he is a writer.

After their marriage in Westminster Abbey next Tuesday the Master of Belhaven and his bride (the Hon. Grizel Cochrane) will proceed to India where the former joins his regiment, the 3rd Hussars. He was previously in the Guards and his name will be remembered in connection with the "ragging" scandal that excited so much indignation and contempt not long ago, this young man being one of the victims of the aristocratic hooligans. He is the only son and heir of Lord Belhaven and Stenton a Scottish Baron who sits in the House of Lords as a representative peer for his native country and who has lately championed the metric system. The present second heir to the Belhavens and Stenton peerage is Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, of the Indian Political Department, who is married to a sister of Mrs. Birdwood wife of Lord Kitchener's Assistant Military Secretary.

They do strange things in Ireland. On Monday a Nationalist member is to ask Mr. Wyndham whether he can state if the young lady who complained of being molested by a police constable in Rostrevor, who stopped her in the street and insisted on giving her readings from the Bible, has been afforded an opportunity of identifying him ; whether Constable Walsh has denied that he is the constable concerned ; and, what steps have been taken by the authorities to ascertain the identity of the constable concerned. I cannot fancy a London "bobby" stopping a young lady in the street and insisting on giving her a reading from the Bible. I have occasionally seen a "young lady" stopped in the streets of London by a policeman but the language he appeared to be using to her was not exactly Biblical.

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Captain Norton is to ask Mr. Brodrick if he can state whether the senior officers of the Indian Army are selected for Major General's commands by a selection board in India, by the Secretary of State for India or by the Commander-in-chief in India or England.

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The old Bombay friends of Dr. John Pollen who now goes the SouthEastern Circuit will be interested to learn that he had his baptism of fire or rather his first brief when at Maidstone assizes he got off a man indicted for the manslaughter of his wife Dr. Pollen was one of the members of the Bar who entertained the Lord Chief Jutice on his old circuit and who in return were dined by Lord Alverstone.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 26TH FEBRUARY.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Spicer. R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 26th February. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Smith Mr and Mrs W B
Campbell Capt
Hardy Miss L
Emerson Lt-Col G
Crawter Mr and Mrs
Hall Capt R E C
Hall Mrs and infant
Wilson Mr J
Jgard Miss D
Kaye Mrs and infant
Tate Mrs Alan
Runaman Mr J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Parrott Mr L B
Leigh Col H P P
Leigh Mrs and Miss
Harrison Mr F C
Oldfield Major C
Coppinger Capt
Kelly Major J F M
Callerwood Mr D
Williams Major C
Smithwell Mr
Jacobs Mr and Mrs P C
Beath Mr C O
Flower Mr F M
McMillan Mr C C
Pelham Burn Miss
Rose Lt A J
Coppin Mr E C
Welsh Mr W
Leake Mr and Mrs E
Vrentice Mr G
Treves Mr J
Kluman Mrs F
Kluman Mrs R and 2 children
Clark Mr G

FROM BRINDISI.

Thompson Mr and Mrs J
Inven Mr J

FROM PORT SAID.

Stanford Mrs L
Berners Mrs B
Sefton Mr G C

FROM SUEZ—Shaw Mr

FROM ADEN.

Edwards Major
Smith Private

## THE CAPE ROUTE.

The heavy dues levied by the Suez Canal Company have made English owners of transhipping choose the Cape route when their vessels go eastwards in ballast or with only half a cargo. This saves them from paying the Canal Company dues on the tonnage which they cannot utilise. Another reason why the long neglected Cape route should come into favour again is that when the import of East Indian petroleum to Europe commenced, the Suez Canal Company imposed all sorts of restrictions on account of the danger of fire and finally refused the steamers a permit to pass through the Canal. These steamers have since then sailed home by the Cape with considerable advantage, using liquid fuel in place of coal, and in such measure that it suffices for the voyage to Europe and back again to Port Said where they refill their reservoirs with liquid fuel and then return to the East Indies by the Suez Canal.

## THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

The close relation of Catarrh of the Nose and Throat to defective hearing is described in the REVIEW OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.

Anyone interested in the subject can now obtain a free copy of this Medical Journal, for, though published in London England, copies can be obtained by sending Name and Address to "Review" Care of "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

## THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(Concluded from page 5.)

It is difficult, of course, to resist nature, but, as far as human efforts go, we are doing our best to meet the evil, and with the careful surpervision and guidance of Colonel Anderson, our Civil Surgeon and fellow Councillor and Chief Plague Officer here, we hope by these efforts, together with the approaching hot season, we shall be able to check the evil. Our best acknowledgments are due to Government for the sympathetic help they have hitherto given us, and we doubt not that the same will be continued. We are grateful to your Excellency for your kindness in visiting Ahmedabad at this time, and we pray to God that during your administration the people confided to your care will be all happy and comfortable.

### THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, in his reply said :—Mr. President and members of the Municipality of Ahmedabad : His Majesty King Edward VII appointed me as Governor of the Bombay Presidency. It is therefore the first source of gratification to me in my position to receive from you assurances of affection to his person and of loyal devotion of his throne. I am glad to think, too, that this sentiment of fidelity is not only of to-day but in the past you have also shown your appreciation of living under the rule of the British Sovereign by giving concrete form to that expression in having a public subscription to provide yourselves with public gardens which you named after our late venerated and lamented monarch Queen Victoria, and also that you have a Hospital associated with her name. With regard to some of the points which have been raised in the address that you have been good enough to present me with, I notice your demand, or request for improved primary school buildings. I regret to say that this is a demand coming not only from Ahmedabad, but from every town of importance, not even forgetting the city of Bombay itself. With the funds at the disposal of the Government of the Presidency I fear there is not much hope at the present time of meeting your request. But any demand you formulate and send in to Government will meet with very full consideration. (Applause). I am glad to note you have undertaken this great scheme of drainage for the city and I congratulate you upon being

PIONEERS IN THE PRESIDENCY

in this respect. I hope that benefit will accrue to the health of the population, and that you will find that the form in connexion with the drainage system will not prove unremunerative. I dare say you will find, and I certainly hope it may be so, that that high mortality that you refer to in the address will largely diminish when you have this improved system of drainage. I regret very much indeed to learn and to have had repeated in the words of your President just spoken, that the plague from the ravages of which you hoped to be free has increased very seriously, in comparison with the statistics of previous years. But I hope it may not become more aggravated in the future, but with the coming hot weather you will find this serious visitation of the present moment is only temporary. There is very little guidance indeed to show either what may be the cause of plague or how its ravages may be met. But there is no doubt that with freer air and better accommodation people are not so liable to its attacks and therefore you have my full sympathy with your request to have larger building spaces outside the city walls. I cannot now at this moment go deeply into the request you make to Government but I may say that Government have applied what are termed

THE SALSETTE RULES

to these proposed building sites, and these rules are very liberally considered on a 2 per cent basis of the capital value, instead of 4 per cent as has generally been the case. I do not think you will find a free grant of land so beneficial as you anticipate. Most of the money that would accrue from such a power given by Government would go, I think, chiefly into the pockets of the builders. The builders would reap the benefit almost entirely and very little of it would go to the immediate inhabitants of the houses, and even if not, even supposing the house rents were far lower than might be expected, or than what exist at the present time in the city, there is always the danger in the operation of the law of supply and demand, that you would attract, a far larger population from outside districts who might come into these houses, which would then be of very little benefit to the actual inhabitants of Ahmedabad, and in this connexion it must be remembered that Government would be rather unfairly competing with other landlords who have land outside your city. Therefore I do not think you can expect Government to give any free grant of land for building purposes. But as I have said they have given you very liberal terms for those wishing to build, and I understand that many of your centres of industry —your mills—are situated outside the city, and therefore it would be highly desirable that the owners of these mills should build chawls for their own people, so that they might live free from the town and also near to their work. I certainly look forward with extreme interest and pleasure to seeing the

MEMORIALS OF THE PAST GREATNESS

of Ahmedabad. In driving here I passed several mosques of extreme beauty, and saw evidence of that Hindu Saracenic art to which you allude in your address, which is of extreme picturequeness and fascination in respect of architectural properties. I have also seen something of your city walls, which for almost 500 years have encircled your town ; and in looking back to the past memorials of your city it is an interesting history. It deals with the period of the very Zenith of your prosperity, when, under the Sultan, Ahmad the first who gave the name to your city, and his successors, the prosperity of your city was such as is supposed to have been unrivalled in India, if not in the world. Your silks, brocades and cottons were valued in Egypt and Abyssinia in the West, and away as far as China in the East. After the reign of the Sultan unluckily came a period of decay, but the prosperity of the place was revived under the strong rule of the Emperor Akbar, and a great deal was done then to restore the palaces of the city, its gardens, and every thing that contributes so much to the charm and splendour of Ahmedabad. It was up to that period, owing to its situation inland, but still not far from the Gulf of Cambay that it had this great prosperity. It was then entrepot for this part of the world, but at the end of the 17th century the Gulf of Cambay became silted up and then followed the decline of the fortunes of this place. It had plague, famine and pestilence, it also suffered under weak Mogul rulers and also from attacks of the Mahratha invaders ; but since it was occupied by

BRITISH RULE IN 1818

I am glad to think that its career has prospered slowly but steadily. You may not have arrived at that standard of prosperity such as was enjoyed under the Sultans and Mogul emperors, but I think now possibly that the wealth is better distributed and that a greater proportion of the population are in enjoyment of good living than even existed in those days when the benefits were felt by the rulers and by their nobles. And I am glad to hear that there has also been a tendency quite recently to restrict those habits of speculation for which this city has been rather discreditably renowned ; and I hope that in the future there will not be a resumption of habits which cannot conduce to the permanence of the personal prosperity of any place Gentlemen, I thank you for the welcome you have given to myself to-day and also for your kind mention of Lady Lamington. It is a great pleasure and source of pride to me and I shall ever value the address which is enshrined in this very handsome casket. I shall value it as coming from those who represent the place which was the capital of the far famed Kingdom of Cambay and which is now the capital of Gujarat, and which I hope for ever may be a great commercial centre in Western India (Applause).

His Excellency was then garlanded and flowers having been distributed amongst the company the ceremony was brought to a conclusion.

Later in the day, their Excellences visited the famous temple of Hatising one of the most interesting edifices in Ahmedabad. The structure was finished in 1848 at a cost of about ten lakhs of rupees, and it is a very good example of Jain architecture, although it has not the purity of style of some contemporary buildings. His Excellency's party first inspected the Doric gateway, and entering the paved courtyard examined the cloisters and the cells containing the images of the "Tirthankars," or Jain Saints. Inside is the temple to Dharmanath a two storied structure with elaborately embellished porches on three sides, the front entrance being surmounted by a large dome. Behind the roof of the hall are the three spires of the shrine, which are ornamented in the same lavish manner as is associated with the cloisters. Their Excellencies spent an extremely interesting half hour in the mosque.

Subsequently the party proceeded to the Prembhoy Hall where an exhibition of the arts and industries of the city had been gathered together. In this collection were represented examples of all the ancient crafts of steel, gold, ivory enamel, and lacquer being exhibited. The various exhibits were explained to their Excellencies by Mr. E. D. Talati and Mr. H. Mehta, under whose direction the exhibition was arranged.

On their return journey to the Commissioner's residence at Shahagh their Excellencies visited other objects of interest. To-night his Excellency is holding a reception at which the leading citizens of Ahmedabad will be present.

## A NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

### LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 12.

The most important item in Lord Lamington's programme at Ahmedabad to-day has been the laying of the foundation stone of the new Ranchodlal Chhotalal High School. The school was established in 1846, to reply the need which was then very great, for English education in the city of Ahmedabad. A large sum of money was collected for the purpose of erecting a school house, and the Board of Education spoke in high terms of the generosity of the people of the city. The school, which was an immediate success was greatly assisted in its early days by the Municipality who made a grant of Rs. 2,000 a year towards its maintenance. Recently it has grown to such an extent that the old premises have proved altogether inadequate. This having been brought to the notice of the late Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal C. I. E., he very generously offered in 1896 to contribute the sum of Rs. 30,000 towards the erection of a new building. At that period owing to the prevalence of plague Government were unable to accept the liberal offer and for the time being the scheme was abandoned. However in 1903 owing to the increased grant of the Government of India to the Bombay Presidency, Government on the recommendation of Mr. Giles, decided to make a grant of Rs. 50,000 towards the construction of the proposed new building. Mr. Chinubhai Madhavlal was thereupon invited to renew his grandfather's offer, and he not only did so but increased the original contribution by Rs. 6,000, his only stipulation being that the school should be built within the city wall. A suitable site was obtained and it consists of 15,000 square yards of land. The school compound will be so extensive that several teams will be able to play cricket at one time. The site cost Rs. 25,000. The building was designed by the Architectural Engineer to Government and is of considerable beauty. It is estimated to cost a lakh of rupees and will be large enough to afford all the accommodation required. It consists of a central hall with galleries on three sides, nine class rooms, a lecture room which will accommodate over 100 boys, a library, a laboratory and a gymnasium, and rooms for the masters of the school.

THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

His Excellency Lord Lamington arrived at the shamiana about five o'clock. Upon the platform in addition to their Excellencies and staff were :—The Hon. Mr. F. Giles, M. A. Director of Public Instruction, who presided, Mr. W. Doderet, Colonel J. W. T. Anderson I.M.S, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Sheth Chinubhoy Madhavlal, and others.

The proceedings were immediately opened by Mr. Talati who narrated some of the principal facts associated with the development of the school. He said that in 1846 they commenced work with 47 boys and one master, the late Mr. Bhogalal Pranvalabhdas. From year to year the roll increased until in 1862 there were 323 pupils attending the institution. In 1863 the school was divided into three divisions, a high school with two branches. The numbers continued to increase and there was such a large demand for admission into the school that it was impossible to admit every applicant. The maximum number to be admitted was limited to 350, and although several new high schools had been opened in the city the attendance had rarely fallen below that maximum. The school continued Mr. Talati, was purely a high school, that is to say, it taught the four highest standards of the Anglo-Vernacular School course, and trained candidates for the matriculation examination Physical exercise was compulsory for all pupils, and out of the 350 in the school over 300 played cricket. The school won the Athletic Association cricket cup in the first year of it foundation. Drill was also compulsory, and the drill-master taught gymnastics. The school concluded Mr. Talati, had turned out many pupils who had distinguished themselves in various walks of life.

### THE HON. MR. GILES.

The Hon. Mr. Giles, then said he need hardly point out that he attend that function with the greatest of pleasure, for Ahmedabad was a city in which he had spent nearly 20 years of his life as Educational Inspector of that Division, and he always felt when he came back there that it was a great pleasure to return to meet so many of his old friends. After the lengthy report that had been read it was unnecessary for him to make many remarks, but he would point out that the policy of the Bombay Government in respect of secondary schools was to maintain one Government high school as a model school in every district of the Presidency, and if his Excellency had seen the present building in which the high school was situate she would have felt that at any rate in Ahmedabad the high school building was anything but model. What they wanted to do as far as possible was to work up to the ideal of a model building, with a model staff under a model head-master—the latter qualities he thought the high school at present possessed. After detailing some of the history of the school Mr. Giles congratulated them upon having secured so excellent a site. Mr. Lely had suggested that the school should be built across the river amongst the fields, but the inhabitants of Ahmedabad were strongly of opinion that it should be placed within the city walls. And he thought they must congratulate themselves upon having secured this site, which would look very much larger when it was cleared. In reference to the cost of the undertaking, the speaker went on to say that the estimates exceeded by Rs. 20,000 the sum which Government had been able to make provision for in the present year. He hoped that as time went on they might find means to meet this extra money, and that it would not be necessary to curtail the project in any way, either by curtailing the accommodation in the school or reducing the expenditure on accessory buildings or in any way reducing what he considered to be a thoroughly sound project and in conclusion he said he could not use better words than Mr. Talati had done that the school might be the means of forming the characters of many loyal and useful citizens of the Empire. He then requested his Excellency to lay the foundation stone, and the ceremony was then proceeded with.

### HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Having formally laid the stone Lord Lamington said : Ladies and gentlemen. We heard such an admirable account from Mr. Talati, and also a further review from your old friend Mr. Giles, as to the history of this High School of Ahmedabad that I think there is a really very little left for me to say. But I certainly do congratulate the inhabitants of Ahmedabad both now and in the past for the great interest they have always taken in the subject of education. It is noticable that in the first place when this school was started in 1846 that it was by the aid, as I understand from the report, of a public subscription, thereby betokening that the inhabitants generally were interested in having this school. The subsequent history shows that gentlemen of means were never backward in coming forward to assist this school, and various forms of scholarships and prizes were given as an incentive to people to send their son to the schools. And after that the Municipality itself contributed for a number of years by a grant-in-aid to the school. That shows that the general community of Ahmedabad are vitally interested to have a proper method of education, now in these later days we have heard with what generosity of Mr. Runchodlal Chotilal offered Rs. 30,000, and that now when this gentleman in his own life time was unable to make good his offer, owing to Government being unable to receive it, it has befallen his grandson Mr. Chinubhai Madhavlal to give that sum of Rs. 30,000, still further supplemented with a sum of Rs. 6,000. I think it is a happy augury for this school that one man should make a promise and that it should be his grandson who should make it good. I don't think it is often in life that we find such hereditary feeling for the public welfare and we must not forget, when I say hereditary feeling, that Mr. Chinubhai's father has also given large sums for the public good, only in another direction. I certainly trust that those boys and youths who are to be educated in this High School, when it is erected will largely appreciate and take full advantage of the training they receive. They will find if they make good use of that education that not only are their minds extended ; not only will they be able to pursue their professions and avocations in life but also that they will derive an enjoyment in life which will be of the most superior quality, and which will be of unlimited quantity. Also it is very satisfactory to note that this school not only interests itself in the intellectual training of the boys, but also by being the happy possessor of this very large compound that they will be able to enjoy games. And I trust that they will find in those games that they are able to develop a true manly spirit, that they will not only obtain a greater vigour of body but also strong characteristics, and that when they are winners in the games they will learn to be generous, and when losers not lose heart, but only receive an incentive to do better in the future. I do not think I have anything further to add to my remarks but I certainly re-echo those wishes expressed by Mr. Talati and also reiterated by Mr. Giles that those who are entering these walls, when they are built, will be loyal subjects of the monarch of the British Empire, that they will appreciate the benign and generous rule that they will acquire those means by which their lives will be spent with greater benefit to themselves, and also that that they will utilise their educational advantages for the good of the community around them. For myself, I can only express my pride in having laid the foundation stone of a building that I firmly believe will bear most ample and fruitful results in the future. I thank you for your warm welcome and Mr. Chinubhoi for having presented me with a token which will enable me ever to look back to this day as one of the most pleasant days I have spent in your city of Ahmedabad (Applause).

Sheth Chinubhai Madhavlal proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency, and in the course of his remarks announced that he would contribute a further sum of Rs. 5,000 on the understanding that Government would make up the whole of the balance of the excess of the estimated cost of the building.

Cheers were then given for their Excellencies and Lord Lamington briefly acknowledged the vote, and said let me again express to you my pleasure in taking part in a ceremony which will give to Ahmedabad what it ought to have—a model school, model as regard its building, and model as regards its staff, and I am sure Mr. Talati is one who may come under that designation. And finally we ought to express our gratitude to Mr. Chinubhai for having come forward with a further donation to assist in the happy consummation of having a model school in Ahmedabad and therefore on your behalf and on behalf of Government, thank him for his extreme munificence in this matter. (Applause).

Their Excellencies were then garlanded by a Parsi lady and the proceedings terminated.

OTHER VISITS.

During the day their Excellencies visited the Female Training College, and were shown round the institution by Mrs. Frank McAffie, the Lady Superintendent. They also inspected the Shah Alam and Jumma Musjids. During their journey round the city the carriage was stopped at a beautiful arch erected by Mr. Shaik Usmanorian, and their Excellencies were garlanded.

Lady Lamington was presented with an address, which was read by Mrs. Vidia Gavri Ramabhoy and presented by Mrs. Dodcret at the Ladies' Club. Her Excellency briefly thanked the members for their kindness.

To-morrow Lord Lamington will attend devine service at half-past seven o'clock and will also visit the mosque at Surkej.

### A QUIET DAY.

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 13.

Their Excellencies have had a quiet day to-day and attended service in camp this morning. After breakfast Lord Lamington visited various quarters of the town and in the evening went for a drive. To-morrow their Excellencies will be present at the athletic sports and in the evening Lord Lamington proceeds to Mehmedabad, her Excellency Lady Lamington, returning to Bombay.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

| Wards | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 19 | 13 | 38 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 33 | 33 | 52 |
| Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, and Mahalakshmi | 15 | 11 | 18 |
| Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 39 | 32 | 55 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 5 | 5 | 18 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Residential and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 7 | 11 |
| Total | 134 | 113 | 209 |
| Same date last year | 147 | 151 | 287 |

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade | 8 | 4 | 11 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 27 | 26 | 43 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 37 | 42 | 55 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 12 | 12 | 17 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada | 57 | 48 | 80 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 7 | 8 | 18 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 17 | 25 |
| Total | 150 | 158 | 257 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 220,383 | 220,974 | |
| Same date last year | 162 | 135 | 243 |

### PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC

The statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 12th March was as under :—Dr. D. E. Anklesaria L. M. and S. care of District Inspector of Opium and and Akbari Parantij, 30 doses ; and Agency Surgeon Shahpura Rajputana, 1,003 doses.

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SPECIAL LIMIT. Write for Probable Runners —CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.

Coolam Ali Abdul Ali, a Borah, aged thirty-five, who was sentenced to death by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court for the murders of Abdul Mujid Vazier Allarakhia, a policeman in the Bombay Police Force and Asaria Canji, a Hindu grain dealer of Gilder Street, was on Saturday morning hanged within the walls of His Majesty's Common Prison. The execution was carried out punctually to time under the personal supervision of Mr. Dadabhai S. Munsiffna, Superintendent of the Jail. Mr. B. S. Sao, Jailor, and other Jail officials. There was but a comparatively small crowd of sight-seers outside the Jail walls and the police arrangements, under Superintendent Sanderson, who was early on the scene with a number of European police officers and a body of native policemen, were all that could be desired. It may be remembered that Goolam Ali, who was a habitual thief, was on the 21st December last, arrested in Gilder Street by the deceased policeman for stealing the watch of the grain dealer. While being taken to the police station near Anderson's stables, and when near the junction of Sukhlaji Street and Pellasis Road, Goolam Ali suddenly turned round and attacked the policeman and the grain dealer by turn with a pen knife, stabbing each in the neck and inflicting injuries which resulted in their death shortly afterwards. The sentence of death passed upon the accused, was originally fixed by the presiding Judge to be carried out on the 3rd instant, but its execution was postponed owing to the prisoner having appealed to the Local as the well as Supreme Government. On the 10th February—two days after his admission into the Jail—the prisoner forwarded a petition to the Bombay Government through the Jail authorities, praying for a remission of the sentence on the ground that owing to the Ramzan Id he had been drinking heavily on that day and being in a state of intoxication at the time he committed the deed, he did not know what happened. A reply rejecting the appeal was received on the 16th idem. Two days after, a petition was forwarded on his behalf to the Governor-General-in Council praying for a reprieve and in case it was rejected, for the transmission of the same to his Majesty the King Emperor. In reply the Government of India pending their decision ordered the Superintendent of the Jail to postpone the execution until the 12th March (to-day). On the 3rd March the final reply was received to the effect that the Governor-General-in-Council declined to interfere on behalf of the petitioner and that the petition to the King-Emperor had been withheld as it could not reach its destination and be there considered before the day fixed for the execution and as it did not set forth any consideration which would, in the opinion of the Government, be likely to cause his Majesty to take a different view of the case from that taken by the Government of Bombay and the Government of India. The prisoner received the reply with resignation. During his incarceration he was visited by his mother and cousins. A few minutes before the time fixed for the execution, he was pinioned and brought out of the cell. The Superintendent of the Jail read out to him the death warrant, to which he made no reply but continued muttering prayers. He was marched up to the gallows, which he mounted without difficulty and the last arrangements having been made, the Superintendent made a signal. The lever was drawn and a drop of seven feet was given. Life was extinct within a minute.

Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest relative to the death of the deceased. The jury on the evidence of the jailor and the medical officer of the Jail returned a verdict that death was due to judicial strangulation.

## ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH YACHT.

The French Steam Yacht Ophelie, of 42 tons under the command of Mr. F. Margueritte, the owner, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Colombo. She left that port on the 5th March and called at Cochin on the 7th, leaving there the following day. She originally left Cette in April 1903, and after visiting several ports, called at Colombo, where the yacht was laid up for ten months. The owner, Mr. E. Margueritte, with his wife, and two companions Messrs. Sabatier and Couteviar, proceeded to Japan and other places on a tour, in one of the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer from Colombo. After rejoining the yacht they left on their homeward voyage. The Ophelie will remain in Bombay harbour for about ten days and then resume the voyage to Perim. It may be mentioned that the yacht was built in 1895 at Cowes, under the name Xarifa, for an American who sold it to an Englishman. Four years ago Mr. Margueritte purchased it from the latter gentleman, and changed the vessel's name to Ophelie. The yacht's dimensions are about 150 feet in length, 30 feet in breath and 16 feet in depth She maintains a speed of 9 knots an hour and under canvas and steam runs 16 1-2 knots, she is painted white and has two masts and a yellow funnel. She is anchored opposite the Arsenal. Mr. Finlay is the second in command.

## MANGROVE BARK.

The official agent for Queensland in London states that this Australian province possesses considerable tracts of mangrove trees in its tropical districts. A recently forwarded cargo of this mangrove bark weighing 25 tons, was highly approved of in the Hamburg sample markets and a syndicate has been formed in Queensland, which offers the farmers there £2 2s. per ton for fully dried cut mangrove bark delivered in the harbour. At that price the cost of transport to Europe could be easily defrayed, the price in Hamburg of a ton of mangrove bark selling at from £5 to £6. This sea-coast shrub grows moderately well in Bombay but we doubt if it would repay the labour of gathering, and the cultivation of mangroves would not add to the fascinations of Bombay air.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—FEB. 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major A E Woods B
Mr E E Alekin B
Mr A Cuncine Bo Cov
Mr J C Gloster Bo Cov
Lieut-Col A R Dick 22nd Cov
Major F W Ewatt, 5th Goorkha Rifles
Capt A W Tuze I M S
Capt P B Sangster 2nd L'cers
Capt T A Granger I M S
Capt F L Lloyd-Jones 102nd Grenadiers
Capt W O S Sanders R A
Capt T C Hogg 8th Lancers
Lieut C W A Holmes 

## A LANDLORD AND HIS TENANTS.

### SUIT AGAINST NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court on Saturday further heard the suit brought by Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji, a Bhatia merchant, against Messrs Bennett, Coleman and Company, proprietors of the 'Times of India," newspaper and the Times Press, Bombay, in which the plaintiff prayed that it might be declared that the defendants were not entitled to the corrugated iron shed erected by them upon the plaintiff's premises, and that they be ordered to pay the plaintiff Rs. 7,938 for making good the dilapidations and repairs of the premises etc. The Hon'ble Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs Little and Company solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, barristers-at-law, instructed by Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Noble, solicitors, appeared for the defendants.

Witnesses of whom Mr. F. M. Coleman, one of the defendants was the principal one, having been examined, Mr. Inverarity addressed the Court. Counsel said there was evidence to show that in 1903 the base of the pillars was quite open, and that evidence had been corroborated by Mr. Coleman that day. Mr. Coleman had said that he had given orders to clear out the dust from the cups at the base of the pillars in order to find out and collect the tubes dropped by careless workmen. With reference to the point raised by his learned friend in connection with the payment of a sum of Rs. 2,804 to the plaintiff, counsel said the defendants did not pay the same under protest. He said his clients were willing to pay the amount, but contended that they were not legally liable for it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scott drew the attention of the Court to certain passages in the lease, and said that lease put the defendants completely out of court. With regard to the shed he said it was a fixture and the defendants were the lessees. As such, on the expiration of the tenancy, the fixture became a gift in law to the landlord in reversion. So long as the tenant continued in possession of the demised property he could remove the fixture but in this case the defendants had not done so. The words in the lease were that on the expiration of the term the premises should be delivered up with all new fixtures and additions thereto. The words fixtures and additions were of the widest possible application, and therefore, the Advocate-General asked the Court to hold that the shed in question was a new fixture. The addition was a very important and valuable one and was now in the occupation of Messrs Kemp and Company. If it was not a fixture it was an addition, and an addition to the land or the demised property. He submitted it was a trade fixture, and would only be removable during the tenancy by Col. N. Lees or his executors.

In reply to the Advocate-General Mr. Inverarity said it was a most extraordinary argument to say that unless you are an assignee you can not be the owner of the property. That was contrary to every day experience, and the landlord could not be the proprietor of the fixture during the continuation of the lease. From the assignments made by Col. Lees' executors to Mr. Curwen and others the executors sold the property and gave up delivery; and by a general partnership the defendants were in the position of purchasers. Counsel submitted, the defendants were therefore the owners of the shed including everything at the termination of the old lease. The Hon'ble Mr. Scott had said that the terms of tenancy should be those of the old lease, but he (Mr. Inverarity) contended the defendants were not to pay for the whole repairs of the building and also give up the shed which had cost them Rs. 11,000. Immediately on the expiration of the term the proprietor recognised the defendants as incoming tenants and it was like the defendants having the fixtures from the outgoing tenants. This was the legal position, and council submitted the fixture belonged to the defendants. They would have had the fixture removed, but allowed it to remain there under the letter dated the 23rd May 1903 as the non-removal was not to prejudice the defendants' claim in future. In conclusion he said he was given to understand that the Court had said there was nothing to show that Messrs. Curwen Kane and Company got the shed from Col. Lees. He pointed out to his Lordship that the words in the lease were machinery, stock in trade and effects, and the effects meant the shed and other things in the building. It was not necessary to assign immovable property by assignment for the partnership delivered to the new incoming partners their property in the effects.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scott said the shed account had been kept separate from Mr. Kane's time and 5 per cent. were written off every year, by which Mr. Kane recognised that at the end of the term when he would have to give up the premises the shed would no longer be his property. Mr. Inverarity said Mr. Coleman's evidence showed that Messrs. Bennett, Coleman and Co. had a prescriptive title to the property.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

## AVESTA AND BIBLE.

The following is the summary of a public lecture delivered on Saturday evening at the C. M. S. Hall, Grant Road, by the Rev. H. MacNeile on the subject of "the Catholicity of the Avesta and the Bible." How far is the religion of the Avesta inherent or suited for universal adoption? How far in fact has its adoption spread in the world? In other words, how far is this religion Catholic? Its claim to be a revelation from the Creator implies that it is for all mankind; unless in fact this inference is rebutted by the fact that the cow and the dog are in some respects preferred to man; the message can scarcely be intended for these animals, and so perhaps it is unfair to infer that it is intended for all mankind. In the Gatha Ahunavaiti, however, there is at least a dim contemplation of universal proselytism, and the same Gatha speaks of propagating the religion with the halberd, an idea which is endorsed by the Mazdayasnian confession. On the other hand we find passages which contemplate solely an agricultural people; e. g. Ven. III where sowing corn is made equivalent to sowing holiness, and gathering crops drives away Daevas; and in the Gathas the soul of the cow is spoken of as though it were equivalent to or at least inclusive of, all Zoroastrians, the excessive regard paid to the dog and the cocks show the same thing. Moreover the agricultural people in contemplation is solely Iranian. It would seem as if Zoroaster was large enough in his ideas to project vaguely a universal spread of his religion, but neither he nor his successors could formulate regulations at all suitable for other countries than their own. And as a matter of fact the widest range through which this religion ever obtained was the early Persian empire: enquirers are reported to have come from India and Greece, but neither country was converted; and as the Persian dominion was curtailed, Zoroastrianism shrank with it, until when the Mahommedans came on the scene it lost all power and nearly all existance, so that now the whole number of Parsees would but make up the population of a single moderate sized town. The Bible also claims to be a revelation from the Creator, and thus to be intended for all mankind. The universality of this claim is never relaxed. The opening chapters are the primitive history of the whole human race and the New Testament is equally inclusive; the intermediate portion, belonging to the interval between Abraham and Christ, is mainly concerned with one chosen nation, the special recipient of successive revelations, but this was in pursuance of God's purpose to leave the other nations to themselves for a while, that we might learn the importance of unguided human wisdom; and the larger purpose of embracing the world is never lost sight of. So we are taught by such passages as Gen. XII 3 Ps. LXVII 2 Is. XI 9, and many others. Now that the time for Nationalism is past, the Catholicism of the Gospel is made most clear: its standing command, applicable to the whole Church, is to make disciples of all nations; its ordinances are as suitable for every country as for that one in which they were first appointed; and the song of the redeemed is "Thou hast redeemed us to God out of every nation." And if we look at the actual reception of the religion of the Bible, we find that its earliest teaching is echoed in the traditions of well nigh all nations; everywhere there are reminiscences of a golden age when all was peaceful and happy, of a catastrophe which overwhelmed men for their impiety; and the rescue of a chosen few from that catastrophe. In modern times, since Christian preaching has begun the advance of the Bible religion has been manifest in every part of the world only desistance from preaching has interrupted this advance, and now Christianity is rapidly overtaking the population of the world; not far from one half of the whole population accept the Bible as the word of God, and acknowledge Jesus Christ as Lord.

JAPAN, the "Times" observes, fights for China as well as for herself. If her armies are triumphant she will restore to the effective sovereignty of Pekin the ancestral provinces which, since the Russian occupation, have ceased in anything but name to form part of the dominions of the Manchu dynasty. In other words, the success of the island empire would mean on the one hand, political chaos in Russia, and, on the other hand, a real reorganisation of China under Japanese guidance. To the aspirations of the Czardom in the Far East that development would be a death-blow and, would render China and Japan for future purposes more formidable to Russia than Russia, in all probability, could ever again be to either.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

### JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO BLOCK PORT ARTHUR.

### HAS IT FAILED?

### RUSSIANS SINK FOUR STEAMERS.

### ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF'S ACCOUNT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

WHATEVER truth there may be in the report that the Japanese suffered a reverse, it is certain that they attempted on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning to close the entrance to Port Arthur by sinking ships across it. In the first place it would be as well to point out that there is absolutely no truth in the sensational telegram received in London on Wednesday night, according to which four Japanese transports and two Japanese battleships were sunk.

Now were the Japanese repulsed? According to the Russian account, after the battle the entrance to the harbour was found to be clear. It would appear from this that, at the very least, the Japanese did not attain their object. But this is of course the Russian version. Admiral Alexeieff says that the Japanese attempted to attack the Retvizan by means of torpedo-boats, and also to sink large steamers with explosive materials on board in the entrance to the harbour.

"After the mine boats (7 torpedo boats) were discovered a strong fire was opened upon them from the Retvizan, and also from the shore batteries, and of two steamers which were bearing directly on to the Retvizan, one struck on the rocks near the lighthouse near the Tiger Peninsula, and the other sank near Solataja Gora.

"Firing was continued at the mine-boats (7 torpedo boats) until it was full dawn, when four wrecked ships were perceived in the roadstead, and eight mine-boats (7 torpedo-boats) were seen slowly retreating in the direction of the ships which were awaiting them out at sea.

"Part of the crews of the ships who had taken to the boats were drowned, and the remainder were probably saved by the enemy's mine-boats (7 torpedo boats).

"An examination of the shore has now been completed and the entrance to the harbour is quite clear.

"The total frustration of the enemy's plans I ascribe to the heroic defence of our batteries, and the destructive fire from the Retvizan.

"The wrecked Japanese steamer is still burning.

"Mines can be perceived floating in the roadstead.

"The enemy remains on the horizon in two divisions.

"I am recalling the three cruisers sent in pursuit in order, first of all, to clear the roadstead of floating mines"—Central News.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

Admiral Alexeieff has addressed the following telegram to the Czar:—

Supplementing my report of the 24th inst.—At a quarter to three on the morning of the 24th the enemy made a fresh attempt to attack the Retvizan with several torpedo-boats, and to submerge in the channel some large steamers charged with explosives.

Having first discovered the torpedo-boats and opened a fierce fire upon them the Retvizan, supported by the batteries destroyed near the entrance to the channel two steamers which were bearing straight down on her. The first of these went on the rocks near the lighthouse on the Tigrovy Peninsula, while the other sank near Mount Tolstoi.

The fire against the torpedo-boats continued until dawn. Daylight revealed four steamers destroyed in the roadstead, and eight torpedo-boats fleeing towards the warships awaiting them at sea.

The crews saved themselves in the boats, some being drowned probably, and some picked up by the enemy's torpedo-boats.

A search will be made on the coast. The channel to the harbour is clear.

I attribute the complete derangement of the enemy's plan to the brilliant resistance and destructive fire of the Retvizan.

One Japanese steamer is still burning. Floating torpedoes are still visible in the roadstead.

The enemy's fleet left in two lines. I am recalling three cruisers sent in pursuit in order that the roadstead may first of all be cleared of the floating torpedoes.

We have sustained no loss.—Reuter.

We give above both the Reuter and the Central News accounts of the Admiral's despatches. They are the same in substance, but in details one will be found to supplement the other.

### A THIRD ATTACK.

### FOUR RUSSIAN TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS CAPTURED.

TOKIO, Tuesday.

There are persistent reports here that still another engagement took place at Port Arthur on the night of the 26th.

The Admiralty, however, state that they are without details.

The fact that reports of this engagement come from different sources points to their truth.

### HOW THE NAGOURMARU WAS CAPTURED.

### SURRENDERED SHIP FIRED ON.

KOBE, Tuesday, 9 a. m. (Eastern time).

The local steamship line to Chemulpo, which intended resuming its service to that port, has been forbidden by the authorities to start for the present.

The Captain of the Japanese merchant steamer Nagourmaru, which was sunk by the Russians, has arrived with most of his crew at Nagasaki on the steamer Stolberg.

He states that when ten miles from Hesaki Point, at 10 a.m. on the 11th, he sighted four Russian warships which he could not distinguish owing to the mist.

He was unaware that hostilities had broken out, but slackened speed. The Russians signalled that he would not be allowed to proceed and that he must follow the warships.

They then signalled that all the crew must leave the ship within fifteen minutes. The captain signalled back for assistance, and the Russians replied that they were sending help, but surrounded the vessel before the boats could be lowered, and firing hit to seamen, who fell in the sea and were drowned.

The rest of the crew were taken on board the Russian cruiser Gromobol, the men complaining that they were only given black bread and tea three times a day.

They were taken to Vladivostok, arriving on the 14th, and were detained there till the 19th, when the Stolberg was allowed to sail.

### GROUNDLESS SUSPICIONS.

### U.S., NOT COVERTLY ABETTING JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, Sunday.

After conversations with several high Government officials here I am in a position to state positively that Russia's suspicions that the United States is covertly abetting Japan are groundless.

I have the authority of several members of the Cabinet for saying that the United States Government is resolved to avoid being involved in the struggle at all hazards. An instance of this is afforded in yesterday's order by the Navy Department to the gunboat Wilmington, sending her from Chefoo to Shanghai.

This was decided after the State Department learnad that the Consuls would suffice to inform it adequately of the progress of operations. The American vessels will be kept aloof from the war centres to avoid any pretext for suspicion. They will not be used unless the telegraphs become crippled or American interests are endangered.

The Russian Government has rejected the President's request for American officers to accompany her army, but intimates that it may be able to give a different answer by the middle of March.

A Japanese secret service officer, named Furukawa arrived from Europe yesterday. He says Japan was better aware of the defects of the Russian army than Russia herself. Japan is going to win faster and more easily than is generally supposed.

### KOREANS IN TERROR.

### JAPAN PROCLAIMS HER PROTECTORATE.

The Russians are keeping open communication between Wi-ju and An-ju but beyond this no advance South is yet being made. Russian spies are however known to be in the vicinity of Ping-yang.

The inhabitants of that place are panic-stricken owing to the prospect of Ping-yang becoming the centre of operations.—Reuter's Special Service.

Anju is about forty miles north of Ping-yang and fifty miles in south the of Yalu. The panic stricken inhabitants of Ping-yang know something of the horror of war, for it was the scene of a great victory of the Japanese over the Chinese in the war ten years ago.

Paris, Wednesday.

A telegram to the "Eclair" from St. Petersburg says:—"Despatches from Port Arthur and Vladivostok report nothing new. In Korea the Japanese are advancing northward, but no collision has yet occured."

The same journal publishes the following message of yesterday's date from Harbin:—"Reverting to his original plan, Admiral Alexeieff is leaving Mukden and will take up his quarters here, where he is expected to-day.

A telegram from Shanghai states that according to the latest news from Korea the Japanese army drops landed at Chemulpo is about 30,000 strong, and has already been deployed between Seoul and Ping-yang, the advance guards being even beyond that place. Owing to a partial thaw the roads are in a very bad state, and the transportation of provisions and ammunition is very difficult.—Reuter.

The "Standard's" St. Petersburg correspondent says that the land campaign is not expected to begin for some weeks unless, as is feared, the Japanese should make an unexpected move.

It is generally believed and hoped that Harbin will become the centre the of Russian operations because whatever may be lost on the coast could be recovered from there by the military without great difficulty.

The "Mail's" Chefoo correspondent says:—The Japanese predict that a battle will be fought in Korea within a week.

#### HOW JAPAN WON THE RACE FOR SEOUL.

The Seoul correspondent of the "Express" says decisive engagements in the north of Korea are expected within a few days. Deep show, which covers all tracks and roads, has made progress much slower than had been anticipated.

The "Times" Tokio correspondent says:—Some hundreds of Cossacks reached Chon-ju, 30 miles south of the Yalu on the afternoon of the 20th, and 30 troopers crossed the river at Kazan the same evening thus arriving within 45 miles of Ping-yang.

Private telegrams received in London concerning the position on the Yalu give the following account of the state of affairs in Northern Korea:—

"Russia, it is stated, was well beaten in race for Seoul. She had massed her quick-moving rifle brigades on the Yalu for the purpose of getting possession of the capital of Korea and establishing a protectorate. The Russian warships were to assist the movement in Chemulpo Bay. When the Japanese, forestalled the Russians by landing troops at Gensan on the eastern coast, a guard of two ships only—the Varyag and the Korie—was left at Chemulpo, the remainder of the division proceeding to Port Arthur.

This movement was detected by the Japanese squadron with the result that the two vessels at Chemulpo were trapped by detatches ships, and the main Japanese fleet, steaming on to Port Arthur, caught the remainder of the Russian squadron newly arrived from Chemulpo in the open road with its steam power well exhausted. The subsequent landing of troops at Chemulpo completed the Japanese occupation of Korea.

The Russian cavalry crossed the Yalu at An-tung and above but finding the Japanese in force they rested, and the rifle brigades on the river's north or right bank were a few days ago lying inactive and checkmated. Russia set great store on the occupation of Korea, as it would have deprived Japan of many landing places, and would have compelled her to disembark troops under opposition on the Manchurian coast.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: One of the most eminent officer on military writers Colonel Gaedke, sends a report from St. Petersburg, in which he says he thinks that the Japanese forces at Chemulpo and Seoul will not join the Gensan body before the end of February, and that the advance movement cannot take place before the beginning of March.

He does not think that the mass of the Japanese army can develop on the Yalu before March 20th. Russia has therefore, four weeks, says Col. Gaedke, for concentration and for strengthening her position in Manchuria.

NEW RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS,
Vienna, Monday.

A "Neue Freie Presse" telegram from St. Petersburg says that Gen. Kuropatkin will leave for the Far East on Thursday. His Chief of Staff will be Major General Soukhomlinoff and Count Bobrinsky, Baron Knorring and Baron Ostensacken will be his assistants.

The military headquarters have been transferred to Liao-yang, south of Mukden.

It is estimated that the Trans-Siberian Railway will be able to carry troops to the East at the rate of 3,000 men a day.—Central News.

### FIGHTING IN KOREA.

### RUSSIANS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN SOME PRISONERS.

St. Petersbourg, Saturday.

A telegram of to-day's date from Port Arthur reports the first encounter on land between Russians and Japanese. It occurred yesterday, when a picket of Cossacks attacked a small detachment of Japanese soldiers commanded by a Major, on Korean territory. The Cossacks took some prisoners on whom several maps and papers were found.

The same telegram states that the Koreans observe a decidedly friendly attitude toward the Russian officers, and that the Manchurian Railway is for warring the military trains to the various points of concentration without difficulty.—Reuter.

### MANDJOUR DISARMS.

### RUSSIAN GUNBOAT AFRAID OF JAPANESE CRUISER.

The Russian gunboat Mandjour, which has for some time been hanging about in the harbour at Shanghai, has disarmed. The correspondent of the "Express" at Shanghai says that peremptory orders had been given to her commander by the Chinese authorities to leave at once, and the Mandjour, which is an old and slow vessel, was preparing to do so when it was reported to the captain that a large Japanese cruiser was outside waiting to capture him. Thereupon the Mandjour made fast again.

In the meantime the Japanese cruiser Akitsushime of 3,150 tons and nineteen knots speed, had come up and anchored at the Spit Buoy, opposite the Custom House at Woo-sung, the port outside Shanghai. Finding himself in such a critical position, the commander of the Mandjour asked for and obtained leave to land and consult the Japanese Consul at this port. M. Pavloff, the late Russian Minister at Seoul, was present at the interview.

The Russian commander offered to give a guarantee that he would remain at Shanghai until the conclusion of hostilities between Russia and Japan. This was accepted by the Japanese Consul, and endorsed by M. Pavloff and M. Dessino, the Russian agent here, on condition that the Mandjour was dismantled of all her guns.

The work of dismantling was accordingly begun at once, and the Mandjour is no longer in danger. It is expected that the Akitsushima will now leave.

### JAPANESE VESSELS REPORTED SUNK.

### RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE FIGHT OFF CHEMULPO.

St. Petersburg, Monday.

M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister to Korea, in a telegram from Shanghai, dated the 17th, transmits his official account of the naval engagement at Chemulpo. M. Pavloff left Seoul for Shanghai in the French warship Guedon. M. Pavloff says:—

"I have to report that, in view of the interruption of telegraphic communication and the military preparations of the Japanese, I decided to send the gunboat Koretz, which was at Chemulpo, to me with despatches to Port Arthur, and to warn the cruiser Varyag to be ready for all eventualities.

"Koretz, on leaving the Gulf of Chemulpo, met the Japanese squadron, consisting of six large cruisers and eight torpedo-boats. One cruisers commenced evidently to persue the Koretz. At the same time the torpedo-boats surrounded her and sent in her direction three torpedoes, but without striking her.

"The Koretz did not open fire, and returned to the roadstead and cast anchor.

"During the night there landed from Japanese transports about three thousand men, the greater part going to Seoul, where they occupied the town in force. The Korean populace and troops were inactive.

The next morning the Commander of the Varyag was officially advised by the Japanese admiral of the commencement of the hostilities and invited to leave the harbour before midday, under the threat that if he remained he would be attacked by the whole squadron.

The same morning the commanders of the foreign warships were requested by the Japanese Admiral to leave the harbour before four o'clock if the Russian warships remained.

The commander of the Varyag accepted the summons and together with the Koretz left the harbour. Then the Japanese by signal invited the Varyag to return, but receiving no reply opened fire with the whole squadron.

"At the same time, Russian steamer Sungathei arrived. She was burned and sunk by her own crew.

"On the Japanese side the following cruisers were engaged:—Asama, Naniwa, Takachiho, Chiyoda, Akashi, Niitaka.

"I can positively state that by our fire one Japanese torpedo-boat was sunk, and in addition one of the turrets on the Asama was silenced, and the captain's bridge was destroyed.

"According to the latest news the cruiser Takachiho sank towards night. Next morning a Japanese transport, landed about eighty killed and wounded Japanese seaman.

"The bravery and audacity of our seamen during the battle evoked the general admiration and interest of the foreigners present.

## THE GREAT NEWSPAPER WAR.

### A JOURNALISTIC ARMAGEDDON.

There is going to be war in Fleet street, says T. P. in "M. A. P." For the matter of that there always is war, more or less suppressed, in what may be termed the Balkans of the literary world. But, unless one is greatly mistaken, there is going to be red flaming war, in which no quarter will be given, none asked—war to the death. Revolution precedes it. The reference, of course, is to the reduction of the "Daily News" to a half-penny, and the forthcoming reduction of the "Daily Chronicle" to the same sum. The change in the case of the former journal is perhaps, less momentous than in the case of the latter. The "Daily News" revolutionises itself reducing its size with its price and further, it may be said that the D. N. is not produced primarily for profit, and probably will continue, whatever the result.

The Daily Chronicle, on the other hand, seeks to revolutionise newspaperdom. In its own words, it will be "the first great penny daily to be issued at a half penny without reduction." Highly significant words these which hint, or seem to hint, that other great penny dailies may follow the pioneer's example. And then surely there will be the biggest war ever known in Fleet Street, ending in a veritable newspaper Armageddon.

#### WILL THE EXPERIMENT SUCCEED?

That may be an extreme view. There may be room and life for the established halfpennies, the "Morning Leader," the "Daily Mail," the "Daily Express," and the newcomers. But is there? It is not an easy question to answer. If one inclines to the opinion that either the halfpenny or the 'halfpenny penny' daily must go to the wall. The first point to consider is the form the attack will take. Briefly stated the Chronicle's" plan of campaign is to give for a halfpenny a paper which cannot possibly be produced for that sum. The "Leader," the "Mail," and the "Express," whilst, of course, deriving the bulk of their revenue from advertisements, rely on circulation. The halfpenny "Chronicle" cannot do so. It may not lose very much, but lose it will, and, paradoxically enough, the more it loses, the greater the ultimate gains. Nowadays the advertiser demands and gets a guaranteed circulation which he would never have dreamt of ten years ago, and it is to capture that circulation and the advertiser that the half penny paper will be run at a loss on circulation. Will the experiment succeed?

It is not an easy question to answer, and perhaps it is best answered by asking another. What is the chief reason of the popularity of the halfpenny paper is it its style, its convenient size, or its price? Its style certainly appeals strongly to the hustling bustling spirit of the age in which we live. But the halfpenny paper has no longer a monopoly of its own methods. Almost imperceptibly, but none the less steadily, the penny dailies have come into line in the way that they present their news, and in the half-penny "Chronicle" the attempt will be made to adopt what is best in the halfpenny paper, whilst retaining the features of a penny daily. Its convenience is surely a mightily important factor. A "Daily Telegraph" in a crowded railway carriage will cause rather more disturbance than an escaped toy-terrier. That, perhaps, is the rock on which the "halfpenny penny" paper will founder.

And the price. It certainly does seem that a half-penny is to be the price of the successful paper of the future. The "Daily Mirror" was not a success at a penny, possibly because, as a cynic suggested, it was not priced at 3-4d.; and the "Daily Paper" failed lamentably at the same price. Now the "Daily Mirror" was produced on "Daily Mail" lines, and yet it failed. So one may assume that the halfpenny has much to do with the success of the halfpenny paper.

#### ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW.

But there is another point of view, and this is all in favour of the "Daily Chronicle." The proprietors of the "Daily Chronicle" are the largest paper makers in England and supply paper to a large number of dailies throughout the country. It may be taken, therefore, that the "Chronicle" can purchase its paper from its own proprietors at a cost that need not show a profit. Rather than have their machines standing idle the proprietors can run them at no extra cost, and make paper for the "Daily Chronicle" and this gives them a big pull over other halfpenny daily papers.

I do not think that a "Daily Chronicle," or a "Daily News" or a "Daily Mirror" can make any money on circulation. A halfpenny paper such as these costs more than a halfpenny each copy to produce; but the proprietors of the "Daily Mail" the "Daily Express, and the "Morning Leader" will be wise to give eight pages and make a profit on their sale. These papers are more compact in every way less cumbrous sons to handle, and easier to read. I certainly think that in the long run the eight-page halfpenny paper will be more popular and be a greater success than the twelve-page or sixteen page half penny paper. The battle will not be to the big the unwieldy—but to the most interesting and most popular

## HIGH COURT.—MARCH 14.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

132-03—Cragie L and O—Gordhundas Khatau and another vs Shaw Wallace and Co—Little and Co.

11-01—In pursuance—P ushotam Narran vs Motibai widow and others.

330-02—Thakurdas and Co—Curimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Ahmedali Mossabhoy and others—Sorabji and J. Campbell and V Ameenabibi widow vs Mascomali widow.

131-00—Thackersey and Co—Fazalbhoy Visram and others vs Janbai and others—Little and Co—Thakurdas and Co—Mulji and J.

121-03—Little and Co—Ebrahimbhoy Mahomedbhai v Hassambhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co

212-03—Shamrao and M—Bilandrai Dharmdas Rambhagat—Malvi A and M.

116-03—Captain and V—Devi Golam Jewolaprasad vs Tulsidas Netram—M K Vakil.

95-03—Crawford B and Co—Haji Hafidi Hajiaffer vs Ganzji Narput—Bicknell—M and M.

621-02—Mansukhlal J and H—Gorbhandas Radhakison vs Vithaldas Ramdas—M B Chothia Arlesir H Dand Co and Tyabji Dand Co.

203-03—M B Chotia—Bai Jethebai widow vs Major Dewsey and others—Chitnis and Co.

119-03—Shamrao and M—Shankar Bhagvan vs Dhola Kalias Dharamdut Mangaram—E ge ow G and M.

166-03—Smetham Band N—Keshowji Isaac vs The Great Indian Peninsular Railway Co—Little and Co.

131-03—Payne and Co—Kika Khosal and another vs Rustomji Ardesir Cooper—Mulla and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment

594-03—Little and Co—Chatterbhoj Mooarji vs Thomas Jewe Bennett and others—Smetham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

411-02—Cragie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co and others—Payne and Co and S B and N—Part heard

For further directions on Commissioners report.

18-99—Payne and Co—Aba Gunny vs Haji Jaumahomed Haji Ojmani and others—Payne and Co Captain and V and Smetham B and N.

Testamentary Suit.

13-00—Mathubhoy J and M—Jethi al widow vs Jethibai Veeram—Little and Co.

Long Cause.

641-03—In person—Tukaram Rampi Surve vs Laxmon Vithoji and others—Jamsetji and Jeejeebhoy and In person.

108-02—In person—Mervanjee Eduljee Bamboat vs Framjee Eduljee Bamboat—In person.

838-03—In person a pauper—Bai Raicore widow vs Goolab Maroo and others—Balkrishna V Naik.

793-03—Maganlal Jand G—Vithabai widow vs Veljee Bhimjee and another—Matubhoy J and M.

For Investigation.

J G G Bowen—In the matter of the Colonial Certificate of Competency as First Mate granted to Norbert James by order of the Government of Bombay on the 15th January 1891 and in the matter of the Indian Merchant Shipping act 1883.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice CROWE.

For Decree Absolute.

361-02—Sorabjee and J—Soloman David Gog vs Anna Solomon David Gog.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

221-03—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Wabeekhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirazi—Craigie L and O.—Part heard.

2459-03—Jamsetjee and R—Vishvanath Moreshwar Ajja and others vs Miya Sahib Abdulalli Miya Sahib and Serafali—Smetham B and N—Part heard.

17-03—Edgelow G and W—Sooderdas Cursondas Valabdas vs Manockbahu widow and others—Manockbai J and H

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### THE CONTROL OF NATIVE STATES BY POLITICAL AGENTS.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Feb 19, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If he has received from the Government of India information as promised by the then Secretary of State on June 25 last in answer to a question as to how many of the native states of India, the territory of which exceeds 100 square miles, are, or up to the end of last year were under the administrative control of political agents on account of the infancy or incapacity of the chiefs of such states; and what has been the increase in their number during the last five years.

Mr. Brodrick: I have been informed by the Government of India that the local governments and administrations have been instructed to furnish the information. I am asking that the matter may be expedited.

#### INDIAN CONTRIBUTIONS FOR HOME CHARGES.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether he will state how much of the £200,000 increased Colonial and Indian contributions in the Army Supplementary Estimate comes from India and under what charge, and from which of the colonies does the remainder come.

Mr. Arnold Forster: The amount is made up as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance due from India on contribution for effective home charges for 1902-1903 (only three of the four quarterly payments have been brought to account in that year)..... | £65 000 |
| Increase in military contributions from Hong Kong £11,000., and Straits Settlements £24,000. (owing to rise in dollar and growth of revenues)..... | 35.000 |
| Miscellaneous credits arising on the adjustment of the South African War Accounts..... | 100,000 |

#### INDENTURED COOLIES, IN ASSAM.

On Monday, Feb. 22, Mr. Markham asked the Secretary of State for India: Will he say the number of coolies working under indentures in the tea plantations, and in the dates of the Acts, sanctioning their employment; and will he lay upon the table the regulations under which these indentured labourers work.

Mr Brodrick: The latest returns received by me are for the year 1902-1903 and show that at the end of June last there were 93-278 coolies in Assam under indenture. (out of a total labour population of 350,937). The Acts under which these persons are indentured are Act I. of 1882 and Act VI. of 1901, the latter Act superseding the former except as regards contracts made under the Act of 1882 not yet expired. The regulations applicable to indentured labourers are contained in these Acts, which will be found in the Library of the House. I may also refer to the return presented by my predecessor in April last in compliance with the address moved by the hon. member for the Northern Division of Manchester, which is likewise in the Library.

#### THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the nature of the modifications proposed by the Select Committee in Official Secrets Bill; and whether he can now give the House an assurance that the Bill will be confined to naval and military matters, and that the modifications referred to will provide for the retention in the Bill of those clauses in the original Act of 1889 which define the conditions under which a prosecution can be instituted, and which place the onus of proving guilty intention upon the prosecution.

Mr. Brodrick: I have not received the report of the Select Committee on the Bill, and do not know whether they have reported or what modifications they have proposed in it.

#### VILLAGE COUNCILS IN INDIA.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to an appeal made by Sir Veerov Mr. Malabari to "East and West," to recommend village councils in India, and to the reply given by Lord Curzon; and whether he will give support to a scheme for increasing the usefulness of these village council.

Mr. Brodrick: I am not acquainted with the paper referred to, but have no doubt that the Government of India will give careful consideration to any scheme of the nature indicated that may be laid before them.

#### BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

On Tuesday, February 23rd.—Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he has drawn the attention of Lord Milner to the fact that Clause 34 in the Ordinance relating to Chinese labour for the mines, relates to British India subjects, to whom the ordinance itself is not applicable; and whether he would advise the Crown to veto that clause of the Transvaal Legislative Council does not take steps to abrogate it.

Mr. Lyttelton said he had already stated it was not proposed to employ British Indians in the Witwatersrand mines under the Ordinance. Clause 34 (relating to British India subjects) was intended to be a temporary provision pending the passing of special legislation in regard to India labour, and to provide for the possible contingency of Indian labour being employed on the railways and other works under the control of the Government.

Major Seely asked if the right hon. gentleman would lay on the table the communication received from the Indian Government with reference to the proposed importation of Chinese labour and the applicability of the Ordinance to British Indian subjects.

The Speaker: Notice must be given of that question

#### ROBBING PILGRIMS TO MECCA AND MEDINA.

On Thursday, Feb. 25, Mr. Yoxall asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has now obtained from the Turkish Government the amounts claimed by British Indian subjects robbed by brigands on the highway between Jeddah and Mecca in the years 8889 to 1902; and whether his Majesty's Government will confer with the Netherlands Government as to the measures to be taken for the protection of the Mahomedan Dutch and British subjects who are this year preparing to visit the shrines at Mecca and Medina on their journey between Juddah and those places.

Mr. Brodrick; As stated in his House by my predecessor, in reply to a question on March 18 last the claims of British Indian pilgrims for losses by robbery in the Hedjaz between 1892 and 1898, have been settled. His Majesty's Government have not, since that date, received any further information in regard to such claims. His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople will be requested to inquire into the matter, and to report whether. In his opinion, there is any necessity for the adoption of measures such as those suggested in the last paragraph of the question.

#### RUSSIAN SAILORS IN CEYLON.

Mr. Gibson: Bowles asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Has he instructed the colonial authorities at Colombo to detain in Ceylon the 325 Russian sailors rescued from the naval action at Chemulpo; and, if so, will he state by virtue of what authority his Majesty's Government propose to detain these men; will they be treated in the same way as prisoners of war, and how will their detention be enforced.

Early Percy: The sailors in question took refuge on board a British man-of-war at Chemulpo. In these circumstances, should no other arrangement be arrived at by mutual consent between the combatants his Majesty's Government believe that they would best fulfil the obligations of a neutral Power by interning these men in British territory until the conclusion of the war. The Japanese Government have, however intimated that they are willing that the men should be allowed to return to Russia on their giving their parole that they will take an further part in the war. His Majesty's Government are in correspondence with the Russian Government as to the possibility of disposing of the matter upon this basis.

THE news that Dr. J. A. Dowie, the "Elijah the Second" of Zion City, Chicago, has been mobbed in Sydney, and has secluded himself at an unknown address, is not surprising to those acquainted with his antecedents. He is a native of Australia, and it was in Sydney that he first emerged from obscurity as the vituperative pastor of a "Free Christian Tabernacle" and the author of a series of pamphlets assailing the late Dr. R. B. Vaughan, the then Catholic Archbishop of Sydney and the brother of the late Cardinal of Westminster. Sydney having become too sultry, Dowie transferred himself to the sister metropolis, Melbourne, where he established another Tabernacle, which soon became a pandemonium of extraordinary scenes culminating in litigation and the committal of Dowie to the Melbourne Gaol for contempt of court. On his release he sailed away to America, and nothing was heard of him for a decade. Then came reports of his "capture of Chicago."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or whits or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for, The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## TERRIBLE CITY FIRE.

### SEVEN LIVES LOST.

### "A GRIM BUT BRIEF FIGHT WITH DEATH"

### STORIES BY EYE-WITNESSES.

Seven lives were lost in a fire at Duke's Head Passage, a narrow thoroughfare running off Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row London, on February 25.

The scene of the conflagration which has proved so terrible in its sacrifice of human life was an unpretentious coffee shop known as Fordham's and patronised by the more humble grades of society. The first alarm of fire was given shortly after one o'clock. Within twenty minutes the flames, spreading with awful rapidity had done their deadly work. The building was completely burnt out, while up stairs in a third floor room lay a huddled heap, the bodies of four women and three men, all on the young side of life.

The shop had been passed only a very few minutes before the disaster

## THE WEEK'S SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

HOME.

A FIRE broke out shortly after one o'clock yesterday morning at No. 3, Duke's Head-passage, near Paternoster-row. The building, a coffee-shop, was gutted, and seven lives are believed to have been lost.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred on the 18th inst. at Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's works at Cliffe, near Rochester. Three men were killed on the spot, and five others were injured, one of them so badly that he died on the way to the hospital.

Colliery Accident.—By the breaking of a rope, a cage in which eight miners were being lowered down the shaft of a coal-pit near Rotherham fell a distance of 35 yards on Tuesday morning, and seven of the men were fatally injured. The eighth was badly hurt.

Comedy Theatre.—At this theatre a comic opera, "Amorelle," by Mr. Barton White and M. Gaston Serpette, has been produced.

Cotton.—The proposed fund of £500,000 for the extension of cotton-growing within the Empire has reached nearly £100,000.

Fiscal Policy.—A form of inquiry, addressed to trade unions, has been issued by the Tariff Commission.

Greek and Natural Science at Oxford.—The Royal Society has addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University a letter intimating that the council of the Society has passed a resolution urging the Universities to consider the expediency of taking steps to ensure that a knowledge of science is recognized in schools and elsewhere as an essential part of general education.

Lord Spencer, presiding on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Girls' Public Day School Company, spoke of the increase in the cost of public education, and protested against the doctrine that no Government grant should be given to undertakings like theirs, which paid a divided on their capital.

London Water.—The arbitrators have decided the purchase price of four of the water companies.

Mr. Balfour returned from Brighton to London on the 25th.

Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador, gave a "talk to working men" at the Working Men's College on Saturday, on the life and work of Benjamin Franklin.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on the 18th and 19th discussed the fiscal question. Lord Crewe, Lord Balfour, Lord Salisbury, Lord Selborne, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Spencer, and Lord Lansdowne were among the speakers. Lord Crewe's motion that no duty on imports should be imposed, modified, or removed without the consent of Parliament was rejected by 98 to 47. On the 23rd a compulsory Merie Weights and Measures Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.—The House of Commons on the 18th rejected by 219 to 124 the Irish amendments to the Address, asking serious modifications of the Land Act. On the 19th an amendment on the unemployed question was negatived by 231 to 151, and the Address was agreed to. On the 22nd and 23rd the House discussed supplementary votes for the Army and Navy, voting £770,000 to war in the purchase of the two Chilian battleships; and there was a further debate on the Transvaal Chinese labour question, the Government securing a majority of 93. On the 24th the House considered Civil Service supplementary Estimates.

The Bishop of London presided on the 22nd at the annual meeting of the Twentieth Century League, and announced a donation of ten guineas from the Princess of Wales. The league aims at supplying every boy and girl in London with something to do and somewhere to go after their work.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—A cricket match at Bathurst, New South Wales, between the English team and 15 of the district on the 19th on Saturday in a draw.

Cape Colony.—The Sprigg Cabinet has resigned office. Dr. Jameson has taken charge of native affairs as well as the Premiership. Colonel Crewe is Colonial Secretary, Mr. Watson Treasurer, Mr. V. Sampson Attorney-General, Dr. Smartt Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Fuller Minister of Agriculture, and Sir L. Michael Minister without portfolio. Parliament is to meet on March 4.

Canada.—Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter expressing satisfaction at the patriotic spirit of Canadian manufacturers who favour preferential trade, agrees that a tariff could easily be framed which would not interfere with the development of Canadian industries, but would permit of a great increase of trade with Great Britain.

Transvaal.—Representatives of the Rand Native Labour Association are engaging Chinese coolies at Tientsin.

THE UNITED STATES

The Panama Canal Treaty has been ratified by the Senate.

FOREIGN.

France.—A panic occurred on the Paris Bourse on the 20th.—A fire in Paris, caused 13 deaths on the 20th.—The "Figaro" publishes further documents on the attitude of Russia at the time of the Fashoda episode. M. de Lanessan, ex-Minister of Marine, says these documents are of questionable accuracy, and asks who it is that is urging France to intervention in a conflict with which she has nothing to do.

Morocco.—The southern tribes have burned the official residence of the Governors.

The War.—Our Special Correspondent at Wei-hai-wei, describing the landing of a Japanese army corps at Chemulpo, says that a general advance by the Peking road to Ping-yang is expected. The disembarcation excited the admiration of British officers. Our Correspondent thinks it likely that the Japanese contemplate an immediate dash for a strategic position in Northern Korea.—An official telegram from Port Arthur reports the capture at Wi-ju of a Japanese major and five soldiers.—According to a telegram from Seoul, 2,000 Russian troops have arrived at Wi-ju, and 3,000 at Chiu-lien-cheng.—Our Tokio Correspondent says that apparently part of Russia's Ussuri forces are concentrating at Possiet Bay, and that troops from north of the Ya-lu are making a reconnaissance in force in the direction of An-ju.—Three Japanese officers, disguised as coolies, who attempted to blow up a railway bridge in Manchuria, were court-martialled and hanged.—Admiral Alexeieff is said to have left Port Arthur on the 21st for Mukden.—General Kuropatkin, Minister of War, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief for Manchuria, and Vice-Admiral Makaroff to the command of the Pacific Ocean fleet.—A St. Petersburgh telegram of the 24th says that a Japanese attack on Port Arthur on Tuesday had been repulsed, four Japanese battleships and two transports being sunk. According to a later version, the Japanese sent into the harbour four steamships loaded with explosives, which did no mischief, two being sunk and other two run ashore, while two of the destroyers which escorted them were sunk by the Russian forts.—The Russian Minister in Peking says China has agreed that the gunboat Manchur should remain at Shanghai, her armament being placed in the custody of the Shanghai Municipal Council; but Japan insists that an essential part of the machinery shall be entrusted to Chinese custody.—An extraordinary proclamation has been issued by Admiral Alexeieff to the people of Manchuria, declaring the necessity of desperate Russian resistance "to protect Chinese territory from invasion," and requiring all inhabitants to render every assistance to the Russians and to protect the railways and telegraphs.—The constant exodus of Chinese coolies from Manchuria is said to be causing much inconvenience to Russia.—The subscriptions to the Japanese war loan already amount to £28,000,000.—The Russian squadron in the Red Sea, on its way to the Far East, has been ordered back.—The Japanese Legation publishes a Note addressed on February 13 by the Chinese Minister at Tokio to the Japanese Foreign Minister intimating the intension of China to observe neutrality in the war. The Japanese Government has replied declaring that it will respect the neutrality of China, in all parts of the Chinese territory except regions occupied by Russia, so long as it is respected by Russia. The present war is being waged by Japan, not for the purposes of conquest, but solely in defence of her legitimate rights and interests, and the Government have consequently no intention of acquiring territory as a result of the conflict, at the expense of China.—An official communique issued in St. Petersburg last week states that the distance of the territory attacked, and the Tsar's desire for peace, were the causes of the impossibility of preparations for war being made a long time in advance. Much time is now necessary in order to strike at Japan blows worthy of the might and dignity of Russia.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris "Temps" says that Russia will require two months more before she has sufficient troops on the spot to secure victory. She has in the Far East at present only from 60,000 to 70,000 men ready to take the field.—The Russian Government has abolished the censorship on all foreign news despatches.—The Paris Figaro has a story that Germany is disposed to assist Russia.—The P. and O. steamship Mongolia, in the Red Sea on Saturday, was chased by Russian warships.

Turkey.—Shemsi Pasha, who was besieged by Albanians at Bajab-Hoshi, has been relieved. Insurgent bands have reappeared in various parts of Macedonia.

Uruguay.—An official bulletin reports a defeat of the insurgents on the northern frontier.

Venezuela Award.—The Hague Tribunal has decided in favour of preferential payment to Great Britain, Germany, and Italy. The United States Government is requested to watch over the due execution of the judgment.

Obituary.—Sir Leslie Stephen; Lord Alington; Rear-Admiral C. Vesey; Lt.-Gen. C. A. McMahon; Sir Edward Sieveking; the Rev. Sir E. G. Moon and Sir James Musgrave.

Tariff Wars.—A Parliamentary paper contains reports on the tariff wars between France and Switzerland, France and Italy, and Germany and Russia.—"Times."

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE FEBRUARY, 23.

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt. M M Moncrieff to be adjutant, vice S. R. Kirby, who has resigned that appointment.

7th Hussars—Capt H Fielden, D S O, is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

12th Lancers—Lieut H R Milvain to be adjutant vice Capt C Fane, D S O, who has vacated that appointment.

16th Lancers—Lieut G Hutton-Riddell to be captain, in succession to Major R L Mancalpine-Leney a student at the Staff College.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Capt (District Officer) W R Arnold retires on retired pay.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Brevet Lieut-Col E H Armitage to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col H Burton, placed on half pay. Capt. T C W Melony, D S O, to be major, vice H L Tennant appointed to the Staff Supernmerary Capt H M Barnes to be captain, in succession to Brevet Lieut Col W A M Thompson, appointed to the Staff. Lieut A Z Palmer resigns his commission.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—M A C Crowe, vice W St C Bland, appointed instructor in gunnery D F Nicholl, D S O, vice W H B Jacob, appointed instructor in gunnery. The undermentioned officers to be instructors in gunnery:—Capt W St C Bland, vice Capt M A C Crowe, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Capt W H B Jacob, vice Capt D F Nicholl, D S, who has vacated that appointment; Lieut A C H Dean, vice Capt W E Castens, who has vacated that appointment. Lieut C R Willis is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill health

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Capt N A L Corry, D S O to be major, vice H R Crompton Roberts, D S O, placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health; Second Lieut C F S Jeans is seconded for special extra regimental employment,

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt F P Braith waite is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt W L Loring to be captain, vice Brevet Major W C Christie, appointed on adjutant of Militia.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Lieut H E Dumbell is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—Lieut Col W Fry, C B., on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H E Watts to be lieutenant-colonel, vice W Fry, C B.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut F D Harrison resigns his commission.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Major J N Whyte, D S O, is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—C H G V Stokes, vice Brevet Major W F Hessey, seconded, D G H. Auchinleck, vice J A Byrne, seconded. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated as follows:—W D Kenny to Sept. 21, 1903, vice C H G V Stokes H N Young to Jan. 13, 1904, vice T A D Best, appointed adjutant.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Second Lieut. R J. Ford to be lieutenant, vice W A Bowen, resigned.

The East Lancashire Regt.—Capt. T H F Pearse is appointed for service as an adjutant of Volunteers, supernumerary Capt J H Anderson to be captain vice T H F Pearse.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—Capt C A Felden retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

The Welsh Regt.—Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. T. Tinnock is placed on retired pay.

The Essex Regt.—Lieut-Col, C. Wood, C.B., on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half-pay. Major W. G. Garser to be lieutenant-colonel, vice C. Wood, C.B.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—Lieut L. H. Hickson is seconded for service under the Foreign Office. Corporal R. G. H. Belcher from the Border Regt., to the second lieutenant.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Lieut. Col. O. R. Simpson, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. B. Laurpiere to be lieutenant-colonel, vice C. R. Simpson.

The Manchester Regt.—Lieut-Col L. L. Steele, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay. Major C. C. Melvill to be lieutenant-colonel, vice L. S. Steele.

The York and Lancaster Regt.—The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut. G. H. Wedgwood is cancelled under the provisions of Article 19 Royal Warrant, Oct. 26, 1900.

The Durham Light Inf.—The seconding of Lieut A. F Hartley, which was notified in the Gazette of Feb. 12, 1904, is cancelled.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt. and Brevet Major F W Kerr, D.S.O., is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. R. W. M. Stevens to be captains, vice R. A. C. Daunt, D.S.O., appointed an adjutant of Militia.

The Prince of Wales' Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians)—Supernumerary Lieut C. M. B. Hamilton to be lieutenant, vice O. O. M. Denison placed on retired pay.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Capt. H. G. A. Garsia D. S O., is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

ROYALA RMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt and Brevet Major A F Tyrrell is placed on half pay on account of ill health,

STAFF.

Lieut E Seymour, M V O, Grenadier Guards, to be aide-de-camp to Lieut-Gen F W Lord Grenfell, G C B G C M G, commanding Fourth Army Corps Lieut H M V Barron, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be aide-de-camp to Col (temporary Brig-Gen) G L C Money, C B, D S O, aide-de-camp to the King, commanding the troops in Ceylon. The undermentioned appointments are made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force:—To be special service officers—Capts H Ross 103rd Mahratta Light Inf, G A Becher, 5th Lancers; H H F Turner, and Lancer (Gardner's Horse).

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

Capt W E Castens, R A, to be an instuctor, vice Major A Handley, R A, appointed a deputy-assistant director-general of Ordnance at Headquarters,

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Capt and Brevet Major H M Tomlin, Alexandra, Princess of Wale's Own (Yorkshire Regt), to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets, vice Major L R Carleton, D S O, the Essex Regt appointed commander of a company of gentlemen cadets.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION FOR MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The appointment of Major and Brevet Lieut-Col A J Godley Irish Guards which was notified in the Gazette of June 13th 1903, is antedated to May 1, 1903.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURCING SERVICES.

Sister J G Powell is confirmed in her appointment her period of provisional service having expired.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. R C Cochrane, from the Seconded List, to be captain, Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut R C Fenton, from the Staff of the Army, to be quartermaster, on augmentation.

HALF-PAY.

Major N W Barnardiston, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be lieutenant-colonel.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel J H Verschoyle, halfpay, to be colonel.

MEMORANDA.

General the Right Hon. Sir H Brackenbury G C B, K C S I, colonel commandant, Royal Artretires on retired pay. The undermentioned colonels are granted the rank of major-general in the Army:—N Platon, C B, H S G Miles, C V O, C B, Col W H H Waters, C V O, half-pay, on retired pay. Lieut-Col. the Hon. H C Legge, C V O, querry to the King, retires on retired pay, and is granted the honorary rank of colonel. Major (temporary Lieut-Col) W E Fairholme, C M G, M V O, R A, military attache at Vienna is granted the temporary rank of colonel in the Army while employed with the Macedonian Gendarmerie. The undermentioned officers are granted the local rank of captain in the Army while employed as company commanders in the West African Regt:—Lieut. J R Roper, 6th batt the Worcestershire Regt; Lieut W F Gilchrist, the West India Regt.

THE fourth instalment of Pierre Loti's articles "Vers Ispahan," in the February number of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," contains yet another expression of Persian opinion concerning us. This time it is Zelleh-Sultan, the Shah's elder brother, who volunteers this estimate:—"As far as Russia is concerned," he says, "we have never received anything but what was good. But as for the English, in the south of our country, they are perpetually threatening an invasion in the manner for which they are known all the world over."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

THE £ s. d. OF PANIC.

The stampede in Parisian financier circles is another evidence of the tremendous effects which may result from the putting up of a hare, so to speak, where money most doth lie. We have experienced the same sort of things in England. The excursions and alaruns which preceded the Crimean War were more disastrous to the finances of the investor than the actual war itself. The annals of the period tell us that the pre-war scares cost this country two millions sterling. Mr. Cleveland had the satisfaction—of a kind—of knowing that his shirt-sleeves diplomacy in the Venezuela matter cost his country a sum unequalled in any condition since the Civil War. Fashoda was as bad for us as France; and would have been worse had we known that which we have all learned this week. As with communities, so with individuals. Mr. John D. Rockefeller stood to be shot at during a rapid decline in Standard Oils. The fusilade lasted only six minutes. It cost him as many million pounds.

POLITICAL WAR CHESTS.

In times like the present the strength or weakness of a great national character affects the purse of the humblest of us. Politics are abhorrent to the man in the street, but he realises this fact dimly at moments like these when a speech from a Minister stays a panic, or that of another precipitates one. Once upon a time an unscrupulous villain suggested to Disraeli that a word from him would so dispose the market that a huge fortune might be made. What the answer was is not recorded but the suggestion was never repeated. During the Napoleonic wars a report was posted on the Stock Exchange that peace had been concluded. Millions changed hands on the strength of it. Then a counterblast was issued from the Foreign Office. The first notice was bogus and had originated with a villainous financier for private purposes. But that the oldtime politician would have scrupled to avail himself of such openings is doubtful. Politics were the most costly of pastimes. For the election of seventy years ago the Duke of Buccleuch gave £20,000 and Lord Harrowby, poor as a church mouse a thousand.

THE PRIME TEST.

Not all girls are in the quandary in which those young ladies find themselves who want to know whether they should propose. There was a young lady of Dickens's acquaintance who was aboard a ship with five men who loved her desperately. She would jump overboard, she said, and marry the man who jumped in after her. Over the side she went, and after her into the sea followed four out of the five of her lovers. When she returned to the deck with the sloppy quartette, "What shall I do now?" she asked the captain, who stood beside the one who had not dived. "I should take the dry one, quoth the philosopher. She did. She put on dry garments and married him then and there.

REAL LIFE ROMANCE.

The Duchess of Somerset, whose musical parties on Wednesday evenings have now become an established and notable feature, has lost, by the marriage of the Duke of Norfolk, her proud position of premier Duchess of England. She was the daughter of a commoner, Barton Hall one of the Duke's seats, was the scene of one of the strangest romances that ever happened. The Hall was purchased from Mr. Charles Geoffrey Maudy, who had the place when the following incidents occurred. Lord Tamworth, only son of the seventh Earl Ferrers, formed an attachment with a domestic servant in his father's household, and she became the mother of her child. He died, leaving her and the child unprovided for. The poor woman took her little daughter to its grandfather, Lord Ferrers, who instantly adopted it and sent its mother away. He appointed his domestic chaplain to educate the child, and at his death committed the girl to the guardianship of Mr. Maudy, with a handsome allowance.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

On day a poor woman arrived at the Hall and demanded admittance. She was at first refused, but her insistance gained her point. She was the mother of the child. She was ushered into the apartment in which her daughter was seated, but not allowed to speak to her, nor in any way discover her relationship to the girl. To enable her to stay the longer, she was walked round and round the room, ostensibly to look at the pictures. Then she went her way, and never more set her eyes on her offspring. The daughter became the Duchess de Sforza wife of one of the most accomplished men in Europe. The mother kept a little public-house at Syston.

AN INSURANCE ODDITY.

Mr. Justice Channell's judgment that municipal authorities are not liable for damages for injuries resulting to passengers who travel by their trams is a staggering decision for some authorities who have taken special precautions to cover their supposed risks in this direction. The Corporation of Glasgow pays £15,000 a year premium to a company which takes over all risks which the authorities incur from the running of their cars. In Canada, at any rate, municipal authorities are held liable. A curious point was decided there not long ago. The question arose as to whether the authorities were liable to a man riding on their cars but who had not paid his fare at the moment of disaster. The judges decided that they were and that they must pay.

QUALITY IN THE DOCK.

Nottingham has just furnished the strangest scene. All its most distinguished citizens who follow after Liberalism have taken their stand before the magistrates to make their protest against payment of the education rate. It was a quite good-tempered gathering. The magistrates, two good fellows, listened to three short speeches from representative men; then, without any of the brutal insolence which does, one must confess, occasionally characterise some of our justices of the peace, made the due order for payment. The defendants between them represented many walks in life. There was a Parliamentary candidate; there was the sister of an M. P., and the sister-in-law of one of the most delightful geniuses of the last century, rare John Farmer, the Oxford Mus. Doc.

A SEQUEL.

But that which was mainly notable about this police-court symposium did not appear upon the surface. The strange thing about it is that Nottingham, and quite against her will, is the cradle of the new Act. Nottingham and Manchester have always an honourable place in public regard for the sane and excellent method of elementary education they adopt. But Nottingham desired to go still one better. So the chairman of its School Board suggested the abolition of the latter body, and the concentration of educational and municipal duties under the control of the City Council. It was the germ whence sprang the Education Act. Nottingham was the training ground of Dr. Clifford; the chairman of the old Board his life long friend. The men who have just been standing in the dock are all the Doctor's followers. It is a queer little drama. Only they spell it "tragedy" at Nottingham.

FATHER'S BROTHERS.

His subjects call the Emperor of Russia "Father" As "My Brothers" he addresses them when they go forth to war. It is Easter morning, and the Czar steps out from the Winter Palace for a pre-breakfast amble. "Christ is risen, father!" cries the first sentry he meets. "Christ is risen, my brother!" returns the Czar, and straightway kisses him. Well, "father" and "brother", are perhaps etymologically not greatly different for the Russian soldier. He cannot read unless he be one of the twenty odd per cent. in the army so fortunate. He needs printed instructions. You give him a picture of what he is to do; the barrack walls are placarded with drawings which so tell the tale of duty. You want to catch his eye with an advertisement: you hang up a picture of your wares. It is the only way to reach his brain. He cannot read, poor beast. How will they picture the explanation of Japanese victories and the promise of Russian revenge.

THE NEW CRUSADER.

The determination of the Emperor of Japan to hand over his private treasure to the war funds recalls the old crusading days, when rich and poor sold their goods to furnish the wherewithal for the fitting out of armies to fight no more terrible a foe than that with which Japan is engaged. What a difference between China and Japan! When troubles threatened the former country, the Dowager-Empress had a pit dug, and in it concealed the twelve millions of which she stood possessed. After all, blood and breeding do count. The Emperor was born to rule and to make heroic sacrifice. When the regeneration of Japan was beginning, the Dowager-Empress was still a creature of the Harem. This is not the first time that the Mikado had made sacrifice. Ten years ago when the country needed money which Parliament for the moment would not vote, he voluntarily surrendered £60,000 a year of his Civil List, and made the officers of the army and navy sacrifice a tenth of their incomes.

WHALE ISLAND.

In most cases the setting up of an island in a harbour would be a matter of grave concern to the port authorities. But Whale Island, where the King witnessed the naval display lately, is an exception. It is the outgrowth of a beneficent dumping. By the continuous accretion of excavated mud it has now grown to more than ninety acres in area, and teems with naval and military works. The gunnery school provides accommodation for 1,100 officers and men, with parade ground and training gun drill battery, sick quarters, and so forth. From the same harbour the skilful engineer has reclaimed from the sea fourteen acres of very eligible land, which now forms an excellent gun battery.

OVER £20,000 has already been guaranteed for the great War Fund which the Japanese in New York are raising in aid of their country. The sums subscribed by American admirers of Japan will be presented to the Red Cross Fund.

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Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Hair Humours,

Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

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In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcerous patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-coloured blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, sties, ulcers and sores arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Remedies have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

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Gives instant relief and certain cure in Sickness and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

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Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession and of Many Society Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, Chandler, KEARSLEY, 77, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

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grasp "the skirts of happy chance," when they get a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm. No matter if you have tried a dozen oils, ointments and embrocations without material relief. Here is a remedy that gets down to business at the drop of the hat, and knocks out every vestige of pain, in very few rounds. Makes you "sleep like a top"—reduces swelling—stiff and sore muscles and inflamed joints yield to its benign influence. There's lots of hope for you yet. Little's Oriental Balm will bring you peace. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

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N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 21-7-73.

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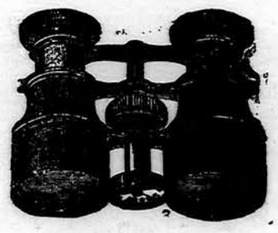

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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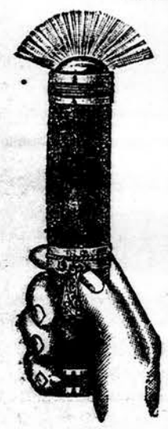

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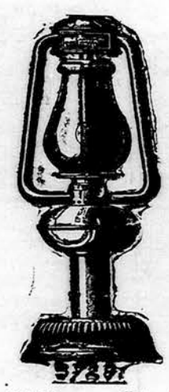

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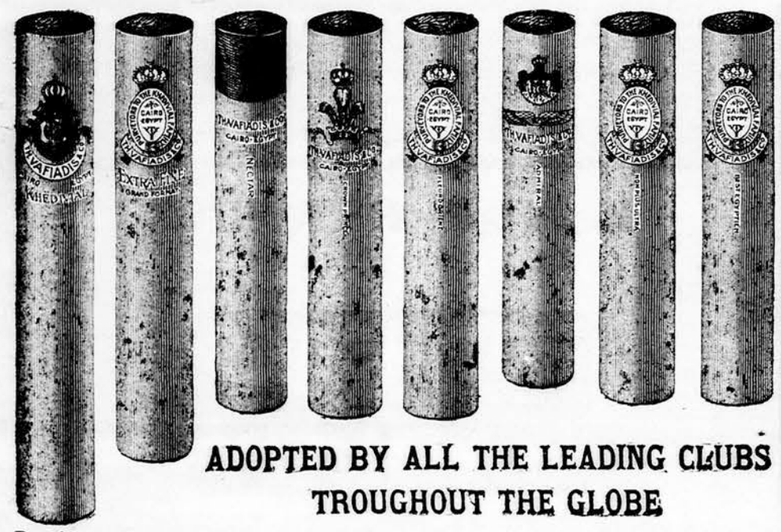


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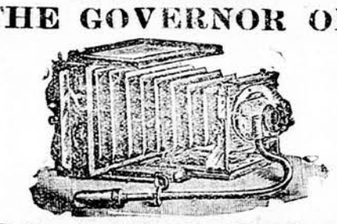

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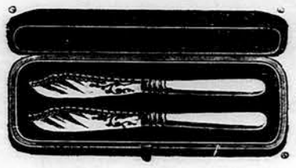

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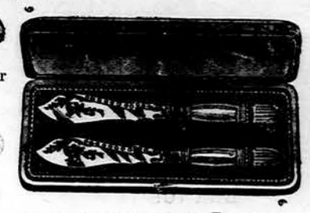

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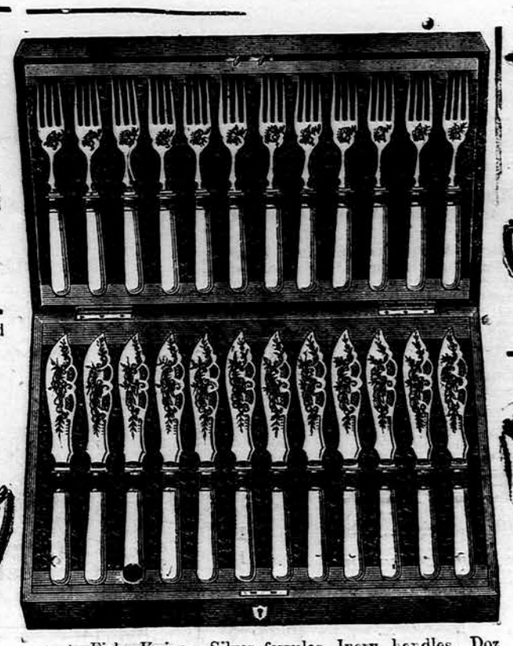

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